FBIS DAILY REPORT

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KARMAL SPEAKS AT 23 JULY CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

LD231707 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] The third plenum of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee was held today. Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the Revolution Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, made a speech at this plenum about the duties of the party and government in which he urged the intensification of the struggle against the counterrevolutionary forces and the strengthening of the armed forces; the government security forces and the social order.

At this plenum, a number of the Central Committee members, secretaries of the provincial party committees, some responsible officials of the government intelligence services, police officers and party cadres discussed issues and problems in a completely democratic atmosphere and made speeches in support of Babrak Karmal's comments. Proposals were submitted regarding the (?fulfillment) of the duties which were pointed out in Babrak Karmal's speech. The plenum was held in an atmosphere of complete unity, and the content of Babrak Karmal's speech was unanimously endorsed by all the plenum members with an expression of enthusiastic revolutionary fervor and long periods of applause. A resolution to this effect was unanimously approved by the plenum.

USSR CONSUMER COOPERATIVE DELEGATION ARRIVES 23 JULY

LD232108 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] Dmitriy Ivanovich Gudkov, the deputy chairman of the Central Union of the USSR Consumer Cooperatives, arrived at the head of a delegation in Kabul this morning and was welcomed at Kabul international airport by Deputy Minister 'Abdossalam, some departmental heads in the Commerce Ministry, the Soviet trade representative and some members of that country's embassy in Kabul.

During its stay in Kabul, the Soviet delegation will hold talks on the expansion of cooperation between the DRA and USSR consumer cooperatives and will sign an agreement and a protocol in this respect.

USSR JOURNALISTS UNION OFFICIAL DEPARTS FOLLOWING VISIT

LD232116 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] (Yakub Imoko), the assistant chairman of the journalists union of the USSR, left for his country today after concluding a series of talks with officials of the Ministry of Information and Culture and presenting a gift to the DRA publication organs.

Dr Haydar Mas'ud, the deputy minister of information and culture for publications, some heads of publication organizations and some members of the Soviet Embassy in Kabul saw him off at Kabul international airport.

SUMMER CLOSURE OF SCHOOLS, EDUCATION OFFICES ANNOUNCED

LD222032 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] Here is an announcement from the Ministry of Education and Training:

Because of the holy month of Ramadan and the rise in the summer heat, student hostels, education and training offices, primary and secondary schools, teachers training colleges, the physical education school and the evening school [words indistinct] will be closed from 23 July to 11 August 1980. This is for the comfort of teachers and students.

AFP: TRAVELERS REPORT EDUCATION MINISTER SHOT DEAD

BK231203 Hong Kong AFP in English 1126 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] New Delhi, July 23 (AFP)--At least two Afghan ministers, including Minister for Education Dr Anahita Ratebzad, were believed to have been shot and killed in Kabul during the last few days, travelers arriving here from the Afghan capital said today.

The travelers, who said they had no way of confirming the reports, added that the chairman of the Afghan Ariana airlines, Mohammed Nader, was another prominent Afghan who was assassinated last week.

The travelers, who did not want to be identified, said the other was a deputy minister in the Ministry of the Interior who was killed while he was sitting in his car in a Kabul marketplace.

The travelers said the two ministers were victims of the faction fighting between the Khalq and Parcham groups of the ruling People's Democratic Party which had intensified during the last fortnight.

The travelers could not identify the deputy interior minister. He was understood to have been shot by unknown assailants, passing in a taxi, when he had parked his car and was talking to someone in the street. They also could not explain the circumstances under which Dr Ratebzad, a prominent member of the cabinet and a close associate of President Karmal, had been killed.

Mr Nader was reported to have been assassinated by anti-government rebels who had infiltrated into the capital. His death was immediately followed by the arrest of a dozen Ariana airline employees on suspicion of a sabotage plot at Kabul airport.

An Indian technical expert, who also arrived by the same flight from Kabul said he had not heard about the reported arrest of the minister of the interior, Sayyed Mohammad Golabzoy, although there were rumours of a Khalq-led plot to overthrow Mr Karmal.

Arno Rasper, a German national working for the World Bank, said Kabul was "calm and peaceful" though he found increased patrolling by Russian tanks and helicopters. MiG jet fighters were also flying over Kabul most of the day.

Mr Rasper, who had spent a year in Afghanistan on an irrigation project, said he was the last foreign expert of the World Bank to leave the country. He had left the World Bank office in Kabul in the charge of an Afghan girl.

Mr Rasper also spoke of unconfirmed reports of Khalq attempt to overthrow Mr Karmal and assassination of various personalities but noted that it was hard to know if they were correct.

Mr Rasper, who was accompanied by his wife, however, said he saw a lot of tanks patrolling the areas near the Secretariat and the roads leading to the Foreign Ministry were closed.

Mr Rasper said he could not travel freely to his project site north of Kabul for the last 4 months. He had heard that rebels had intensified their activities in that area.

An Indian businessman said he could hear shooting every night, but he was unable to get any details. He added that shops were open and life seemed to be normal on the surface.

AFP: DEPUTY INTERIOR MINISTER REPORTEDLY SHOT DEAD

BK231010 Hong Kong AFP in English 1007 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] New Delhi, July 23 (AFP)--The Afghan deputy interior minister was shot dead 2 days ago by unknown assailants in Kabul.

PRESS TRUST OF INDIA (PTI) quoted an Indian technical expert, who returned here today, as saying that the minister was sitting in his car in the marketplace talking to someone when some persons in a passing taxi riddled him with bullets. The agency did not give the name of the minister.

The expert, who was working in Kabul under the Indian Government's technical aid programme for 3 years, refused to be identified, PTI added.

INDIAN PRESS REPORTS ARREST OF INTERIOR MINISTER

BK230725 Hong Kong AFP in English 0716 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] New Delhi, 23 July (AFP)--The arrest of Afghan Interior Minister Sayyed Mohammad Golabzoy was today announced in front-page Indian press reports.

Colonel Golabzoy, leader of the Khalq faction in the Democratic People's Party (DPP) has been disgraced and put under arrest on the eve of a government reorganization announced Sunday by President Babrak Karmal, who leads the Parcham faction in the DPP, according to the Indian PTI news agency.

President Karmal could take similar measures in the next few days against two other important Khalq leaders: Vice-Premier Asadollah Sarwari and Communications Minister Lieutenant Colonel Aslam Watanjar.

The Indian news agency, quoting Western sources, also said that the Soviet troops presence in Kabul had been strengthened.

BBC REPORTS ON SECURITY PRECAUTIONS IN KABUL

TA221542 London BBC World Service in English at 1500 GMT 22 Jul 80

[From Radio Newsreel]

[Text] There are reports reaching India of increased security precautions in the Afghan capital, Kabul. Our correspondent in Delhi, Mark Tully, says the authorities in Afghanistan appear to be expecting more trouble.

[Begin recording] The reports say that there has been a marked increase in the military presence in the capital since Saturday. Tanks now guard every bridge over the river and all strategic points.

[Word indistinct] artillery has been positioned outside the city. There are still now armed soldiers and civilians on the street. The civilians are probably party workers. All the soldiers appear to be Afghans. Shopkeepers who have tried to fight the authorities since the Soviet invasion by refusing to open their shops have been given a severe warning against doing the same thing a third time. They've all been made to sign an agreement to keep their shops open and to report any approaches made to them to close. The agreement also warns them that the government will run any shops which do close and will sell their merchandise.

There appear to be two possible causes for the authorities' concerns. The first is the widespread belief that there will be major disturbances during the month of (?the) Muslim fast of Ramadan which started last week. The second is fear of reprisals by the Khalq faction of the ruling party, following government changes announced on Sunday. The changes were clearly aimed at the Khalq members of the government and many feel the beginning of a purge throughout the civil service. The minister most affected by the changes was the interior minister, Sayyed Mohammad Golabzoy, one of the four leading members of the Khalq faction. He has been virtually stripped of his portfolio. The Afghan capital is apparently buzzing with rumors that the interior minister has also been arrested, but it has to be stressed that these rumors have not been confirmed. Security at night in the Afghan capital is still bad, apparently. There are regular shootings, mainly involving party workers. [end recording]

FRENCH JOURNALISTS REPORT ON RECENT VISIT

BK221700 Hong Kong AFP in English 1601 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] Islamabad, 22 July (AFP)--Reports of mass deaths in recent Soviet bombing of villages in the Afghan province of Vardak were dismissed here today by two French television journalists on their return from 3 weeks in Afghanistan.

The journalists, Phillipe Rocher and Jacques Douay, said that in their journey through three provinces, no one had confirmed reports that thousands were killed in the bombing.

The Frenchmen reported seeing Soviet MiGs and helicopters bombing two rebel-held villages, resulting in three deaths and six wounded. They also reported that the Afghans they encountered were suffering from shortage of food. Afghan fighters had, however, learned to cope with the anti-personnel mines that earlier paralysed their communications and caused numerous casualties.

Despite the war, the Frenchmen said, most of the rebels were observing the Moslem sacred fast of Ramadan.

PARIS PAPER OUTLINES PROBLEMS FACING AFGHAN REBELS

LD230807 Paris LE MONDE in French 22 Jul 80 pp 1, 5

[J.M. Durand Souffland dispatch: "In Kabul, as if Nothing Had Happened...."]

[Excerpts] Kabul--According to the rumor which had been circulating in the Afghan capital with increasing emphasis for several days, opponents of Mr Babrak Karmal's regime and the Soviet presence had every intention of staging a spectacular demonstration of their refusal to give in at the very time when the USSR was solemnly celebrating the opening of the Olympic games in Moscow on Saturday, 19 July.

Contrary to all expectations there was no sign of any trouble, no surprise attacks on isolated elements of the national or foreign armies, no processions, no strikes or noisy demonstrations by people climbing on the roofs of the city to chant "God is great"--a phrase full of significance. People had been talking of a "vast action" in which no citizen of Kabul--aside of course from the "traitors in the enemy's pay"--would have failed to contribute.

However, it was clear that the rumor had been taken seriously by the forces of order. By the morning of Friday, 18 July, the patrols posted every day from one end of the city to the other had been considerably increased.

All key points without exception--crossroads, bridges over the Kabul River, administrative buildings, diplomatic installations, the entrance to major roads and so forth--were occupied by an Afghan Army armored vehicle, armored car or tank, most of them flanked by a city police motorbike and sidecar.

There can be no doubt that there is a determined rebel in each Afghan who did not rally to the regime which was established in 1978 and strangely "confirmed" the following December, in other words in the vast majority of individuals. At present, the question is whether this fight against all the odds--old rifles against helicopters, makeshift explosive devices against tanks--this battle of desperados whose faith and determination are at present their only real weapons, can be turned into a more effective struggle through better organization and above all better equipment and arms.

"Today we have only derisory means," we were told by one of these underground fighters, convinced that time is on the side of his cause. "We are gradually organizing ourselves. There has been a fundamental change in attitude since the Soviets arrived. The organizations fighting inside the country now fully realize that nothing will be achieved without fullprevious agreement among all political and, more importantly, ethnic groups...."

However, what means do these guerrillas have in their struggle aside from their good will and their willingness to forget--very temporarily--the persistent hatreds which have constantly led the ethnic groups to fight each other? Aside from a few weapons captured from the Afghan Army after a battle, some equipment taken from the Soviet Army, but above all the equipment which many deserters took with them when they went underground, what could they claim to have? "If only we had money, the borders with Pakistan and Iran would open wide to arms supplies...," a rebel told us.

As for the aid supplied regularly by foreign countries, including, in particular, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia, and sent to Pakistan where there are now several hundred thousand Afghan refugees, it is better not to mention it to the resistance fighters who have remained in their country, their derisory weapons in their hands, and who are suffering increasingly violent and frequent machinegunning, bombings, blockades, crop destruction and massacres of civilian populations. "Pakistan takes the lion's share first," we were told. "It takes around 75 percent of the aid for itself. Mr Hikmatyar's Hezb-e Eslami Party assumes the right to dispose of the remaining 25 percent, 15 percent being used to exert pressure: Anybody who wants wheat must first join the party...; 3 percent is given to the Pakistani police who deserve some reward for making things easy. That leaves around 2 percent of the total which actually reaches its real destination: the refugees...."

The situation is particularly alarming since the Soviets are gradually taking over all the control levers. We were assured that Afghan officials in the ministries now only play a purely "decorative" role and, in some regions, their colleagues have even been completely excused from going to their offices.

Furthermore, many indications (the work already started such as widening the road north which links Kabul to the Amu-Darya border river where it is planned to build a permanent bridge shortly to replace the ferry and the Soviet floating bridges and so forth) show that the Afghan affair is in any case a long-term investment for Moscow. However, an entire people's firm determination never to accept the unacceptable also seems long-term.

SOVIET-TRAINED POLICE OFFICERS RETURN

WA231400 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 10 Jul 80 p 4

[Text] Kabul, July 10, (BAKHTAR)--Forty-seven police officers returned home from Soviet Union after completion of their studies.

POLICE ACADEMY GRADUATES RECEIVE DIPLOMAS

WA231450 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 10 Jul 80 p 4

[Text] Kabul, July 10, (BAKHTAR)--The third batch of graduates of the armoured unit of the Police Academy received their diplomas from the president of Logistics Department of the Internal Affairs Ministry at a function held at the academy yesterday.

In the outset, a few verses were recited from the holy Koran followed by the DRA national anthem. Then the Police Academy commandant, appreciating the indefatigable efforts of teachers and patriotic personnel toward proper training of the graduates for defence of national honours and territorial integrity said the graduates have greater responsibility toward accomplishing their historical mission under the new phase of Sawr Revolution. He added that the young police officers must be very conscious of the vile designs of world imperialism headed by the U.S. and local and foreign reactionary elements and be vigilant against their shameful acts.

Afterward, one of the graduates on behalf of his colleagues expressed readiness for preservation of national honour, territorial integrity and defence of the gains of Sawr Revolution, saying policemen will be ready around the clock for the foiling of ominous conspiracies of the enemies and counter revolutionary elements.

A source of the Police Academy said 50 policemen have graduated from the above course and are now ready to sacrifice themselves for national cause.

At the end, a concert was given by local artists.

REPATRIATION OF MORE FAMILIES REPORTED

WA231430 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 10 Jul 80 p 1

[Text] Assadabad, July 10 (BAKHTAR)--Due to popular trust in their revolutionary government, more than 60 families from Korbagh and Berhandi villages, Konarha Province, returned to their dwellings yesterday. They had abandoned their homes under Amin's oppression. The returnees were welcomed by local officials and a large number of inhabitants.

U.S. SENATE DISCUSSION OF NUCLEAR FUEL ISSUE VIEWED

BK240634 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Text] U.S. Senator (Joseph Neigh) [as heard] has told the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee in Washington that is should not adopt a rigid attitude toward the supply of enriched uranium to India. (Mr Neigh), who is also the under secretary for nuclear proliferation [title as heard] [word indistinct] suggested a compromise formula which would lead to immediate approval of the release of the first shipment of 20 tons of enriched uranium to Tarapur and also approve the second installment in principle. He said that according to his informalion, India is not proposing to launch any program to manufacture nuclear weapons after the peaceful nuclear explosion in 1974.

Earlier, appearing before the committee, Senator Moynihan, former ambassador to India, made it clear that India is a world power and will remain so. He attributed the deterioration of relations between India and the United States to various past decisions of the Senate. Mr Moynihan made it clear that India would shape its foreign policy with its basic interests in mind, irrespective of whether the United States would supply nuclear fuel. Mr Moynihan also said that there is a contract with India on Tarapur. Any U.S. breach can lead to a serious legal case.

President Carter had approved two sales of enriched uranium to India. Congress can block the supplies before the 1st of October.

UPPER HOUSE RAISES ISSUE OF U.S. SHIP IN INDIAN OCEAN

BK231638 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] In the Rajya Sabha, Shivchandra Jha, Janata-JP, drew the attention of the government to the reported arrival of another U.S. aircraft carrier in the Indian Ocean. This, he said, has posed a serious danger to the littoral countries especially India. Jha urged the government to lodge a strong protest against this move. He has called for continued vigilance and defense preparedness to guard against any threat aimed at weakening the country.

BREZHNEV, KOSYGIN SEND CONGRATULATIONS ON SPACE LAUNCH

BK231330 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev and Prime Minister Kosygin have congratulated Indian leaders on the successful launching of the artificial earth satellite Rohini. In a message to the Indian leaders, they said that the Soviet people are glad at the Indian success in space research for peaceful purposes.

UPPER HOUSE CONGRATULATES SCIENTISTS ON SLV-3 SUCCESS

BK231331 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] In the Rajya Sabha, members from all sections warmly congratulated the Indian scientists for the successful launching of SLV-3. They described this as a magnificent achievement which enhances the prestige of the country and puts it in the space club.

They expressed these sentiments after Minister of State for Defense C.P.N. Singh made a statement on the launching of the satellite. He informed the house that the total development cost of the SLV-3 vehicle was about 20 crore rupees.

Singh said that the Rohini satellite in orbit is intended mainly to measure the performance parameters of the vehicle. Singh said preliminary analysis of the data received indicates that most of the parameters are better than predicted. In view of this it is assessed that the SLV-3 vehicle will be able to place about a 60 kilogram payload in orbit for future launchings.

RICE EXPORTED TO USSR IN EXCHANGE FOR CRUDE OIL

BK231644 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1000 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] India exported over 326,000 tons of superfine and fine varieties of rice during last year. This included about 200,000 tons of fine rice sent to the Soviet Union in exchange for crude oil. This was stated in the upper house of Parliament today by the minister of state for agriculture. He said that the superfine varieties of rice, worth about 360 million rupees, was exported to the United Arab Emirates, Kuwait, Bahrain, Muscat and Oman.

PETROLEUM MINISTER NOTES LOSSES DUE TO ASSAM AGITATION

BK221024 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] Crude oil production has suffered a loss of more than 400 crore rupees because of the Assam agitation. This was disclosed by Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals Virendra Patil during question time in the Lok Sabha today. Several fertilizer plants have also been affected because of the closure of the Assam refinery.

Replying to the main question, the petroleum minister said the Sindri modernization plant of the fertilizer corporation of India will be restarted as soon as the feedstock from Assam becomes available. It has suffered a production loss of 50,850 tons of nitrogen because of the agitation.

Patil also told the house that consumption of petroleum is declining because of the recent increase in its prices. He asserted that there is no shortage of petrol and the country has sufficient stock.

Members wanted to know whether the government will put a ceiling on petrol consumption by ministers and government departments. The minister said that the government has not taken any decision on a 5-day week working in government offices.

In reply to another question, Virendra Patil assured the house that the government is prepared to open retail outlets for diesel and petrol wherever it is possible. The minister gave this assurance when several members urged the government to open more outlets for petroleum products in remote areas to help farmers.

INCIDENTS OF VIOLENCE IN KARNATAKA CITIES LISTED

BK240350 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Text] Dharwar district in Karnataka witnessed renewed violence yesterday. At two places, according to official sources in Bangalore, the police had to open fire during the day. One person lost his life and 10 were injured at (Naregarh). In Dharwar city, police fired two rounds after tear gas and baton charge proved ineffective to control a small mob which resorted to arson.

The dusk to dawn curfew imposed on the twin cities of Hubli and Dharwar has been extended to four more towns, including Gajendragarh and (Shiraki). In both these places, mobs attempted to ransack nationalized banks.

Karnataka Chief Minister Gunddu Rao visited the riot-torn areas yesterday. Farmers of these areas are agitating against price rise.

NAGA LEADER PHIZO BARRED FROM NEGOTIATIONS

BK231545 Hong Kong AFP in English 0936 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Excerpt] New Delhi, July 23 (AFP)--Interior Minister Zail Singh today ruled out Naga insurgent leader Angami Zapu Phizo, now living in the UK, as being associated with negotiations for a final settlement of the insurgency in India's northeastern frontier state of Nagaland.

The underground elements and other private citizens involved in "peace" efforts in Nagaland have been repeatedly urging the government to invite Mr Phizo once again for direct talks, since the abortive meeting between him and former Prime Minister Morarji Desai in the UK in July 1977. Mr Desai had gone to London to attend the Commonwealth conference.

It was not possible to invite a foreign national to discuss any part of India, Mr Singh said in the lower house of Parliament answering questions. He was referring to Mr Phizo's British citizenship after his self-exile.

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, intervening to answer a supplementary question, said that "our efforts will always continue" for implementation of the Shillong accord reached with the Naga insurgents in 1975 despite some "mistakes" like ambushes and arrests made by both sides since.

Mr Singh said only one clause of the Shillong agreement remained to be implemented. This clause provided that "representatives of the underground organizations (of Nagas) should have reasonable time to formulate other issues for discussion for final settlement. He suggested that the underground was responsible for the non-implementation of the clause all this time.

He earlier recalled that the insurgents had, under the agreement, unconditionally accepted the Indian Constitution, implying that they have given up the demand for independence.

DALAI LAMA URGED NOT TO EMBARRASS DELHI IN TALKS WITH PRC

BK201016 Hong Kong AFP in English 0835 GMT 20 Jul 80

[Excerpt] New Delhi, July 20 (AFP)--The Indian Government has told the Tibetan spiritual leader, the dalai lama, that his rapprochement with the Chinese Government should not result in any embarrassment for New Delhi.

The Indian foreign office told a representative of the 44-year-old Buddhist leader that, though India would welcome the return of the dalai lama and 100,000 Tibetans living in India to China, the process and the outcome should not complicate or confuse the Sino-Indian relations, informed sources said today.

The Indian foreign office has been watching with interest the recent moves by the dalai lama and the Chinese to win each other and New Delhi is surprised at the speed and the extent of willingness they have shown at accomodating each other.

The latest Indian stand now leaves little room for the dalai lama to continue with his dual policy of seeking a rapprochement with the Chinese and at the same time keeping the option open to stay in India indefinitely in the event something goes wrong, observers said. The Indian stand comes in the wake of reports published in the Indian press of Tibetan exiles seeking New Delhi's help to "liberate" their homeland from "Chinese occupation."

The issue was raised in the federal parlimanet last week and Foreign Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao had to make a statement to clear any misunderstanding between Beijing and New Delhi.

Mr Rao said that Tibet was part of China and there was no question of giving any help to the refugees to liberate Tibet.

Though the majority of exiled Tibetans living in India care less about "freeing their motherland," there is a small group of militant Tibetans, (members of the Tibetan Youth Congress), who still believe that one day Tibet will be free. Their numbers, according to Indian intelligence sources, are about 1,000. The standard of living of the exiled Tibetans in India is much above the average Indian. The majority of them are in the carpet business and the rest get financial assistance from foreign agencies. Given the option, most of them would take up Indian nationality and stay in India.

TIBETAN YOUTH GROUP REFUSED ENTRY TO HOMELAND

BK231404 Hong Kong AFP in English 1329 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] New Delhi, July 23 (AFP)--The Chinese have refused the radical Tibet Youth Congress of Tibetan refugees in India permission to send a delegation to tour their homeland.

A press release here today of the youth body at the same time said that their President, Losang Jinpa, now touring Tibet as a member of the delegation dispatched by the dalai lama, "does not in any way represent the Tibetan Youth Congress." He was selected by the "kashaq" (the dalai lama's cabinet), it said.

The release said the Tibetan Youth Congress, having observed the "developments" between the dalai lama and the Chinese over the past 1 year, was "convinced that the Chinese are insincere in their so-called 'policy of leniency' in Tibet.

SHAHI MEETS WITH MUSKIE IN WASHINGTON 23 JULY

BK240348 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Text] Pakistan Foreign Minister Agha Shahi held an hour-long meeting with U.S. Secretary of State Edmund Muskie in Washington yesterday. The Soviet intervention in Afghanistan was discussed during the talks.

Later Mr Agha Shahi said member states of the Islamic Conference are continuing their efforts to find a political solution of the Afghan issue. He said: So far, the Babrak Karmal administration, which has the support of the Soviet Union, has not clarified whether it wants to hold talks with the standing committee of the Islamic Conference to seek a settlement of the Afghan crisis. He said Pakistan has also apprised the Soviet Union of its views of a political solution. He said the dialog is continuing, as there are major differences in this context.

The U.S. secretary of state said the United States and the Islamic countries shared the similar objective of achieving withdrawal of the Soviet troops from Afghanistan in conjunction with a settlement.

On U.S. aid to Pakistan, Mr Muskie said the United States had been asked only for economic and debt rescheduling assistance.

INDIAN MAGAZINE INTERVIEWS SHAHI ON AFGHANISTAN, ARMS

BK240345 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Text] In an interview with an Indian fortnightly, 'THE NEW DELHI MAGAZINE', Foreign Minister Agha Shahi has again underlined the importance of a solution to the Afghan crisis which guarantees the independence of Afghanistan and the security concerns of Pakistan and Iran.

In answer to a question, he said Pakistan had already put forward a proposal that there should be an understanding between Pakistan and India on acquiring arms. He said military experts of the two countries should sit together to decide on an arms ratio and reach an agreement which satisfies both countries. He stressed that Pakistan had never said that it wants to match India in the matter of arms. Mr Agha Shahi cited facts and statistics which reflect the scale at which India has procured military hardware in the last 2 to 3 years. He said if tanks, modern aircraft, artillery and other military equipment being acquired by India is kept in view, then everyone will agree that Pakistan is faced with a very difficult situation.

In answer to a question about Jammu and Kashmir, the foreign minister said that if this issue is justly solved in a friendly manner, then there will be a basic change in Asia and the world as a whole.

HAQ SPEAKS ON INSTITUTING ISLAMIC TAXES

BK231126 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Excerpt] President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq has underlined the important role of local zakat committees in the successful operation of the system of zakat and said they were the bedrock of the system. He was addressing the chairmen of the local zakat committees in Islamabad this morning.

He said in fact these committees were the most important link in the whole system and it was imperative that their members are men of integrity and honesty and enjoy full confidence of the people.

The president recalled his speech at the time of the introduction of zakat and usher [Islamic agricultural tax] ordinance and said it was their endeavor to do away with all uneconomic practices from the society within a year or a year and a half. He pointed out that such practices could not be done away with in a single stroke.

Replying to a point raised by a chairman of the local zakat committee, the president said the provisions of the zakat and usher ordinance relating to usher would be enforced from a date to be announced later. He indicated that the government had no intention of enforcing usher at least until October this year. Until then no usher would be recovered from the farmers. He said the whole procedure about the levy of usher on different crops would also be laid down at the time of the announcement of the date of its enforcement.

A member of the local zakat committee drew the president's attention to the fact that some hotels and restaurants were open in certain areas of Islamabad in spite of Ramadan. The president ordered that no eating house would be allowed to remain open from the close of sehri [last meal before the fast begins] to the time of iftar [breaking of fast]. No food would be served by them during the fasting hours. Recalling his message on the eve of the holy month of Ramadan, he said the administration would be held fully responsible for insuring the sanctity and respect of the month.

BRIEFS

PETROLEUM EXPORTS--Pakistan earned a record amount of $131.3 million through the export of petroleum and petroleum products during the first 9 months of the last financial year. This appreciable performance is attributed mainly to an increase in the production of naptha and residual fuel oil and their higher price in the international market. [Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 18 Jul 80 BK]

ELECTRICITY SUPPLY TO VILLAGES--During fiscal year 1979-80, 1,331 villages have been supplied with electricity. These include 649 villages in Punjab, 297 in Sind, 193 in the Northwest Frontier Province, 137 in tribal areas under the federal government and 55 villages in Baluchistan. [Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 22 Jul 80 GF]

REVENUE FROM TOURISTS]--Pakistan earned almost $100 million from foreign tourists who visited the country in 1979. This is a 20.5 percent increase over the previous year. A nine percent increase in the number of foreign tourists was recorded during the period. [Text] [Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 22 Jul 80 GF]

SIND WATER FACILITIES--The Governor of Sind, Lt General S. M. Abbassi, has allocated 15 million rupees for local councils to provide potable water facilities in rural areas. Hand pumps will be installed, and wells and water storage tanks will be constructed in small rural localities. The governor said these schemes should be completed on a priority basis. [Text] [Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 19 Jul 80 GF]

BHUTAN

KING RECEIVES NEPAL'S FOREIGN SECRETARY

BK231552 Kathmandu External Service in English 1450 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] His majesty the king of Bhutan granted audience to Foreign Secretary Jagdish Shumsher Rana in Thimpu yesterday. Rana also called on Bhutanese Home Minister Tamji Jagar. Later he called on Foreign Minister Dawa Tsering at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The Bhutanese foreign secretary and other officials were present at the meeting, where a cordial exchange of views took place on matters of mutual interest.

PAPER ARGUES AGAINST RECOGNITION OF HENG SAMRIN REGIME

BK221056 Kathmandu THE RISING NEPAL in English 15 Jul 80 p 2

[Editorial: "The Kampuchean Question"]

[Text] A number of recent developments, including that of Vietnam's armed intrusion into the territory of Thailand from Kampuchea, has inevitably tended to refocus attention on the question of Kampuchea, the global concern over which had been somewhat overshadowed by the end-of-the-year developments in Afghanistan, climaxed by the setting up of the Babrak Karmal regime and a massive infusion of Soviet armed personnel.

As far as peace and freedom loving Nepal is concerned, the events that led, some 18 months ago, to the ouster of the legally constituted Democratic Kampuchean Government of the Khmer Rouge was rightly viewed with alarm. Indeed, considering the unpalatable but hard reality that the Government of Democratic Kampuchea--belonging to the non-aligned nations group--was abruptly replaced by the Heng Samrin regime by the force of arms of neighbouring Vietnam, which continues to station an estimated 200,000 of her troops on Kampuchean soil, it was hardly surprising that this country, along with the clear majority of other nations, continued to recognise the Khmer Rouge government as the legal representative of the Kampuchean people, as does the UN.

Should there now be any reason to change this just stand? All fair evidence clearly suggests that there is not. For, although there might, admittedly, be ample grounds for not endorsing all the policies of the ousted Pol Pot regime, what needs stressing in this context is that, since Nepal is an ardent subscriber to the concept that a country's internal policies are its own business, the domestic policies pursued by the Khmer Rouge government cannot be considered as grounds to withdraw such recognition, much less condone the action of Vietnam in setting up a pliant regime, toppling the former by the calculated exercise of its formidable military muscle, and bringing it under her sway as it had even earlier in the case of Laos. If, in addition to the above, one considers not only that the Heng Samrin regime would certainly collapse like a house of cards if the Vietnamese troops were to be completely withdrawn--as indeed called for by the UN--but that, even with such massive armed assistance, its control of the territory of Kampuchea is surely less than "effective", it should be clear to all why recognition of such as regime can hardly be justified.

Moreover, at a time when the Vietnamese have demonstrated their unrepentant attitude by making armed forays into Thailand from the territory of Kampuchea, it is obvious that a new meaning to the once popular slogan, "No more Vietnams" (that is, no more imperialistic ventures such as that which led to the Vietnam conflict) has come into international currency, with Vietnam no more in the position of the heroic underdog relentlessly and courageously fighting for a just or noble cause.

Against this background, it is definitely reassuring that Foreign Minister Mr K.B. Shahi has unambiguously, if in language couched in diplomatic niceties, stated that Nepal's position with regard to the Kampuchean question remains unchanged. Everything considered, this can be the only stance for a country that has steadfastedly maintained not only that a sovereign country's domestic policies are her own prerogative but also that foreign intervention in any form in the internal affairs of such countries is morally wrong.

SRI LANKA

CABINET DISCUSSES RECENT STRIKE SITUATION

BK231334 Hong Kong AFP in English 1316 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] Colombo, July 23 (AFP)--All services in Sri Lanka are working normally as if there were no strike on, Cabinet spokesman and State Minister Anandatissa de Alwis said today.

This assessment of the strike situation was made by the Cabinet at its weekly meeting today, Mr de Alwis told a press briefing.

He said no services had been paralysed by the strike launched by opposition trade unions last Friday [18 July] demanding an immediate wage increase.

The government promulgated a state of emergency last week and declared the strike illegal. It has told the strikers that they have vacated their posts and started recruiting new hands to fill their places.

The mercantile sector has also decided to replace strikers with new recruits.

The government has, however, said that if any of those who kept away from work have valid reasons for doing so they should submit their appeals in writing. In response to this concession a large number of employees have submitted medical certificates, government sources said.

The Cabinet decided today to have these medical certificates examined and to obtain confirmation from doctors that the employees who submitted them have been properly identified.

The Cabinet also decided to close forthwith the offices of striking trade unions maintained in their workplaces.

Earlier this week the government decided to seize the funds in the bank accounts of striking unions. President J.R. Jayewardene said the money would be used to help the families of workers who lost their jobs by striking.

TEXT OF MUSLIM STUDENT STATEMENT NO 138

LD231456 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1020 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text of statement No 138 issued by the Muslim Student Followers of the Imam's Policy on 23 July]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. They keep you weak and as long as you are weak you will be under the thumb of the strong. The ministries are still in the same state as they were under the satanical era--so said Imam Khomeyni, February 1979. All our problems and afflictions are due to our being subjected to Western ways--Imam Khomeyni, February 1979. [Words indistinct] of our nation, I shall come to Tehran and act in a revolutionary manner--Imam Khomeyni, August 1979.

Those at the top are negligent. I do not understand this negligence. Our army leaders are not revolutionary individuals nor are those of our ministries. Nor do we have a revolutionary government. What these gentlemen want to do with their brains trained in Europe, we do not want. We want to implement Islam. These things must be done with the utmost vogor, and we are nobody's blood brothers. We are obedient to Islam. How long must our poor youth perish and still receive no gratitide and still be put down? So said Imam Khomeyni on the eve of the establishment of the Islamic Consultative Assembly.

Greetings to the imam of the nation, the idol-smasher Khomeyni. Greetings to the soul of God [ruhollah], a soul which has devoted all the resources of its very being and which is constantly burning to perpetuate this great Islamic revolution and is daily giving strength, through this divine, shining and epoch-making soul, to the great Iranian nation, nay the Islamic nation of the oppressed the world over. [Word indistinct] of the blood of the meek and the heir to the jihad of Islam offered to Islam and the world Muslims. Greetings to him who has closed his eyes to everything except what is right, and who is fully absorbed in concern for God and divine obligation and responsibility, totally absorbed in the revolution of his martyr-rearing nation and in its militant and martyrdom-loving youngsters, lamenting their demise and with the world full of God-like watchfulness toward the blood-sucking enemies of ours and of the Islamic Republic, who has, with the utmost speed and with all in his power, traversed all the ups and downs in his path so as to be able to recount to the martyr-given nation whatever he has observed and learned in terms of signs of God.

It is as if a wave of worries takes him to the upper world every now and again, and he is so concerned with Islam and the greatness of Islam, the victory of the Muslims, and the construction of man and human beings that he is beside himself and repeats everything, for the enforcement of these matters, not only with his tongue, but with his whole existance, with the hope that he has carried out the great divine statute.

Yes, O you martyr-given and mournful nation of Iran, it is probably not comprehensible--and it is probably necessary now--that silence during that time has a language, which although it could not express our beliefs clearly and lucidly, it was better than the conservative expression of the problems and [words indistinct]. Even in those days we mentioned some points, not thoroughly, under the title of 'A Book on Suffering' to the great imam of our nation for our beloved nation. But we could not say more than that and we did not want to add to the numerous pains of this great divine man, who was either in hospital or bedridden.

But today, in accordance with the duty of following our [word indistinct] and uncompromising imam, we consider mentioning some of the problems as a confirmation of this way.

It is probably not necessary to mention what fatal shocks the provisional government, which was to offer revolutionary and Islamic services, inflicted upon the body of the revolution and upon the soul and body of this oppressed nation. In the same way, have a look at the number of martyrs and the breadth of the problems inflicted upon our nation. And following that, for a long period, the effects of which have not yet disappeared, it involved us with the [word indistinct] counterrevolutionaries and rotten roots, and on the orders of the aliens headed by the great Satan, "filled the country with pagans and started hatching conspiracies".

We do not want, nor do we have time, to investigate the work of many of the ministers and officials who were placed in the most important jobs and in the organs of this country at that time. And we do not want to expose the files of the corrupt officials of those days and the files of examples such as Hasan Nazih, this hired lawyer, Maragheh'i, the American spy, Amir-Entezam, the CIA agent, and 'Ali Izadi, the American lackey land-dealer, all of whom were in ministerial posts, or governors general, or held other important posts. We do not say what Mr Madani--who has arrayed his troops against the Islamic Consultative Assembly and who considers this loftiest organ of decisionmaking as incompetent, with the help of his aid 'Alavi--has done to this country. We do not want to say who considers it necessary, and why and with what intention, to meet with Brzezinski, this agent of the great Satan; and who even now, despite all the efforts made to change the name of the Majles, believes that the name of the Majles must remain the national consultative assembly; and who in Kordestan, regardless of the directives of the imam, sit at the same table with the people like Shaykh 'Ezz ed-Din and the criminal Qasemlu, and talk with them beside the streams of the fresh blood of our brothers.

Our nation and our revolution put up with this kind of thing right from the old days, but they learned great lessons and gained valuable experiences at the price of the fresh blood of hundreds of beloved youths, and understood with their whole existence the meaning of this precise remark of the imam's which he shouted in the mosques many times: All our trouble derives from the fact that we are intoxicated with Western ways. We have been under the burden of the West for many years, under the burden of America. And they found out that Islam and the Muslims are not compatible with any national or westernized claim, which lacks any revolutionary characteristics and prefers anything to their nationality, and wants to impose its Western standards on us. This has no value and cannot be compared to the straight way, the direction of the nation, and the line of the imam.

This current, which opposes the imam's line and does not correspond with the Islamic revolution, must not enter into the revolution at any time or in any form, otherwise it will be the beginning of an encounter between the two opposing forces, which will necessarily end up in clashes. On the one side there are the revolutionary organs, such as the guards corps, the reconstruction crusade, the revolution courts, and the committees, and any revolutionary structure in alignment with the imam's line and arisen from the depth of the masses and the imam's line general, forces which believe in the imam and in the revolution and which grew up with popular and Islamic standards; and on the other side there are the official authorities in the satanic establishment, the nationalistic and other deviationist groups, and in general the current which opposes the line of the imam.

Although in these clashes the final victory is with the line which is governing the revolution, and the forces of the imam's line, it should not be ignored what if this opposition does not keep awayfrom the top of the establishment, or if such a way of thought does not disappear from the government to be replaced with the imam's thought, the revolution and its genuine forces will no longer be able to take great steps toward putting the divine, totally Islamic and ideological goals into practice.

This will have no other result than discouragement, remaining still or turning backwards and, finally, despite all the hardships and difficulties which have been endured, despite all the pure blood which has been shed and all those who have been killed, the situation will return to its former status, or even a little worse. The best proof of this assertion are the speeches of the imam of the nation, with their profound analysis of the current events of the country, delivered over the past 16 months or so.

Starting 30 February 1979, the imam of the nation delivered a revolutionary speech in Qom, in which he strongly criticized the government and the officials and asked them to refrain from pursuing wrong Western thinking and step-by-step diplomacy, and not to be weak.

The imam said: Sirs, you are weak. So long as you are weak you will be under the thumb of the strong. The ministries are still in the same state as they were during the satanical era.

Then, the imam addressed the officials, saying: While this deprived nation lives in hovels, by making use of their wealth you live in the palaces of the Ministry of Justice and the palaces of the Prime Ministry. Change your ways. If you do not start with yourselves you will not be able to correct the ministries. All our problems and our afflictions are due to the fact that we are intoxicated with the West. Finally, during the Ramadan last year he gave a revolutionary warning: If you do not act in a revolutionary manner I shall come to Tehran and shall act in a revolutionary manner.

At that time, the same opposition current which we referred to before and the persons who were holding all the high offices, foolishly took a position against the imam, although this, more than anything else, revealed their stupidity. They tried to defend themselves, saying: Our government is a revolutionary government and acts in a revolutionary manner. With all their might they clamped down upon the committees and the courts. But at the same time they allowed crises and events which had America as their source, like Kordestan and certain groups like the leftists and the pseudoleftists, who were dependent upon foreigners and counterrevolutionary individuals like factory owners, capitalists and great feudal individuals and khans.

However, as this kind of thinking did not depart from the revolution, that is, it did not leave the position of government and executive posts, and as it continued its life in a different form. Now we witness that at the present time, when more than 16 months have passed, this position is (?attacked) by the imam of the nation. He, with a burning heart in the presence of the families of the martyrs and invalids, as well as in the past 2 days, says: How is it that you do not supervise these departments, these ministries [words indistinct]. What are they saying? Do they not believe in Islam or are they impotent? Those who are at the top are slack. I do not understand why they are so slack. The whole administration of ministries and departments should be changed.

The unqualified individuals should be purged from departments. Neither are our army chiefs revolutionary individuals nor are our ministries revolutionary.

Nor do we possess a revolutionary government. For how long should our innocent youth perish while no one shows any appreciation of their work and how long should they be beaten on the head. For how long should they be killed and still be beaten down.

Finally, in a warning tone, he announces: They should be put right in the shortest possible time, and if they are not put right we shall put them right in the shortest possible time. Yet again, he says: I will tell the nation to do to you that which it did with the shahanshah.

It is quite clear from the words of the imam and his tone of speech that current affairs and the administration of the country are the same as before, or even worse. The method of operation and the thoughts of the responsible officials are responsible for the present affairs.

After the occupation of the den of espionage and the holding of the hostages, it became clear that this center of American rule in Iran, even after the victory of the revolution, had still remained as strong as before--under a different guise, due to lack of attention and the adoption of positions contrary to the imam's policy--and the source of all the treacherous plots and conspiracies. After the occupation of the embassy, even the tumult in Kordestan subsided for a time and the revolution regained its earlier extraordinary vigor. The nonrevolutionary government which lacked any revolutionary attributes was not able to resist the march of the revolution and was toppled, and in the words of the imam a revolution greater than the first one began, which was a direct struggle against the great Satan.

With great regret we should say that again we were faced with a government, ministers and officials who were mostly lacking in revolutionary feeling and who, at times, even possessed counterrevolutionary attitudes. And as a whole they were not very different from the members of the provisional government. It is the source of great regret that our vigilant and revolutionary nation allowed certain individuals who were in the service of America and who acted in America's interest, like Minachi, to occupy the most sensitive posts of the country, namely the Ministry of National Guidance. What has this Mr Minachi done ever since the days of the provisional government up till now--governments which have made the imam so displeased with their work. Did he purge his ministry of SAVAK agents and rebellious thugs, or not? In some cases (?he expelled) certain individuals who were against his method of work. (?Were they not purged?) Was he not the one who made PARS NEWS AGENCY into an organization whose only distinction was to provide material for American radios and for Western and American news agencies? Above all, was he not the person who on the eve of the arrival of the imam in Tehran and the victory of the revolution had relations with America's den of espionage and the political agent of America and who had supplied them with some information concerning the location of the house of the imam and the members of his family? Was he not the same man who after the victory of the revolution had a private chat with the spies, telling them that certain differences existed between the provincial government and Imam Khomeyni on the question of America and that the government was planning to push the imam out of the way? Was such a person worthy or is he worthy to occupy such a sensitive position?

Was it right that even after his character had been revealed through the documents existing in the den of espionage, not the slightest action was taken and that, on the contrary, they vainly tried to defend him, exactly in the same way that they tried recently to defend Khosrow Qashqa'i, this feudal lord who was connected with the CIA and who was forever banned by the Islamic Consultative Assembly from holding the honorable position of a Majles deputy due to his connection with the CIA?

Which of our ministries have become Islamic, even after the passing of nearly 2 years? During this period everything could have been done. Even some organizations which did not exist before, like the guards, (?committees) and revolution courts which were created after the victory of the revolution, have started to function and have performed so many useful services. So it is not true that it cannot be done. The only fault is that we did not want and we were not able to act in a revolutionary manner. The responsibility for the fact that, in the words of the imam, none of our ministries are Islamic rests on the shoulders of the officials, because the least they could do was that when they realized that an organization was corrupt and that it could not be reformed in any way. They could have dissolved it. Because the ministries which (?are not Islamic but which bear the name of Islam) are harmful to Islam.

Are the Iranian embassies abroad which, in the words of the imam, are centers of corruption and wherever you go you see that they are doing nothing except eating, corruption and prostitution, are they in the interest of Islam and worthy of the Islamic revolution? Did the Iranian ministers of foreign affairs not realize that in this critical post they should have first reformed the ministry itself and then the embassies. So that they could prepare the way for exporting the revolution to other countries? Is it in the interest of the Iranian revolution that the minister of foreign affairs should arrive at such dependent countries like Bahrain and hold talks with its leaders while at the moment of the arrival of the foreign minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran they send the Muslim strugglers of their countries before the firing squads?

Is it right that he should collaborate with America on the issue of the Muslim crusaders of Afghanistan, whose torrent of blood washes away the army of blasphemy? Is it in keeping with the Islamic revolution of Iran that he should sit at the same table with Ziaul Haq, the American dictator and [words indistinct], and Agha Shahi, the direct agent of the CIA in the Middle East, on the issue of Afghanistan and other Islamic issues. Or is it a way of assisting the West?

Who has given this prerogative to the minister of foreign affairs, that when the young Muslim Iranian students carry out a revolutionary occupation of the Iranian Embassy in Paris in order to cleanse it of the filth of the supporters of the traitorous Bakhtiar, he orders an attack on the embassy and he regards those sincere students as counterrevolutionaries and he asks the French police to attack and arrest them? How can we tolerate an individual who refers to those persons who, in order to defend Islam and the Iranian revolution, have taken their lives in their hands and have arisen to destroy the plotting Shahpur Bakhtiar as a conspirator and a counterrevolutionary?

As the imam of the nation has repeatedly said, during our Islamic revolution our martyrs were chanting the slogan of "Neither East, nor West, but the Islamic Republic" on the field of martyrdom.

Nevertheless, while the imam regards America as the great Satan and our principal enemy, at a time when we are engaged in a face-to-face battle with this man-devouring creature, we see that the minister of foreign affairs adopts such a position against the East--of course, not due to any ideological understanding--that one would imagine that we have no animosity against America and that all these plots and crimes are not committed by this vile world devourer and as though we can side with the great Satan in order to confront the East.

The adoption of such a method by [words indistinct] of the Islamic Republic of Iran, with these principles and these methods, are not only contrary to the Islamic ideology and contrary to the line of the imam and the wishes of the nation, they even pose a large number of questions for the nation. How can the nation tolerate the Iranian foreign minister's saying outside Iran: We have no need for fighting against the political ideology of those who murdered thousands of Iranian martyrs, namely the criminal shah and the mercenary Bekhtiar? Who then should have the courage to fight against these germs of corruption? There are tens of hundreds of other instances and we seriously believe that all these should be investigated in an appropriate court which should reach the proper decision.

In all the ministries we were faced with the same calamity, that a counterrevolutionary wave was in progress. If the ministers of those ministries are not 100 percent guilty, they are to a great extent guilty. In brief, our government was not a revolutionary government. If our government and our officials were revolutionary in their confrontation and struggle against America they should not have agreed to allow a delegation to come to Iran in the name of the investigation of the crimes of the deposed shah and America who, instead of investigating all these crimes, tried to find peaceful solutions. And these solutions would bring us nothing but loss.

Basically, if our officials truly followed the imam's policy, would a person like Waldheim be allowed to send such (?opportunistic) mercenary individuals to Iran under this name? What was the outcome of the conference to investigate the crimes of America in Iran? Was it not possible to convene this conference in such a revolutionary manner that, instead of power seeking and self-glorification and instead of nonrevolutionary, non-ideological clashes, the pains and calamities inflicted upon this oppressed, bleeding nation could have been placed on the agenda of the conference? Was it not possible to invite the participants from among the personalities and the people of the wronged nations of the world, so that they could have bravely condemned the manifest crimes and interventions of America at the end of the conference and include them in the resolution?

Although the imam roars and although the nation is acting in a revolutionary manner and is moving behind its imam, still nothing is emanating from the country's officials. You responsible officials of the country, you who as the result of your actions during your term of office in your responsible government positions or in your ministries caused so much pain to the imam of the nation and forced him to apologize with that indescribable stress in the presence of the families of the martyrs and revolutionary officials, what have you done since that message? What has happened to that necessary cleansing and that revolutionary purge, which is one of the most vital needs of the country at the present moment? Did your departments eliminate that satanical atmosphere? Were the purges carried out?

Were the corrupt elements expelled from national organization? What have you done to all those people who are not prepared to serve the nation under any circumstances and for no reason, and who cannot follow the imam's policy, which is the line of the revolution and the means for its continuation? Has not the time arrived for you to investigate and find out why in this revolutionary country certain traitorous, conspiratorial individuals think of organizing a coup d'etat and have the temerity to harbor such thoughts? Is it not time that you enquire about the internal elements of America's military attack at Tabas, about how the antiaircraft guns dismantled in the region, about how the obsolete radars stopped functioning on the route of the airplanes' flight, and about the reasons for the unreasonable destruction of the enemy's helicopters?

If we remain steadfast, and if we arise with our entire being so that these organizations, departments and the army are purged of the filthy, traitorous elements, as befits the revolution and so that all the signs and standards of the satanical period are completely destroyed, under those circumstances not only would no one have the temerity to think of a conspiracy but this country and this revolution would also rest firmly upon its foundations.

How long should we wait, hoping that these Western thoughts and these admirers of the West--the criminal West--have been obliterated from this country?

You officials who are in the process of setting up the future government, stop acting in a slack way, stop acting in a conservative way and stop acting in nonrevolutionary ways and act in the manner of successful and [word indistinct] and act and do not give a chance to the counterrevoluionaries to grow in the various parts of the country and in government departments.

You, the president elected by the people: As the imam of the nation has said, we have received many blows from the nationality of the nationalists. We hope during these critical, epoch-making moments in our glorious revolution that you will follow the standards of the powerfulline of the imam of the nation in which the nationality of (?limited) nationalists has no place will be the guide of your work, because in the words of the imam, we have received many blows from this group thus far. What is wrong with entrusting great responsibilities to those individuals who are the children of the revolution and who have risen from among the masses. What will go wrong if you further strengthen the Revolutionary Guards Corps, the reconstruction crusade and the committees as much as possible, so that they may create an impenetrable barrier before the enemies of this nation. And they will certainly do so. What will go wrong if you choose your future responsible ministers and your new cabinet from among young individuals who are, at the moment, serving in the revolutionary organizations of the guards corps and the crusade for reconstruction and other revolutionary organizations which follow the imam's policy. Are there not many individuals in the crusade for reconstruction who will be able to administer agricultural affairs? Are not some of the Islamic workers' councils able to administer industrial affairs and the issues related to labor and the laborers, like the department of labor? Are not our brave, self-sacrificing brothers in the guards corps who have repeatedly passed the test not capable of having role in the administration of the affairs of the army? To maintain the former system, even for one moment, will produce no benefit for the revolution.

The yardstick for the advancement of national affairs and the implementation of projects and the choosing of individuals should be nothing except piety, fear of God, being revolutionary and decisive and following the imam's policy. We should not be deceived by the expertise of certain individuals, because if the experts are lacking in conscience, in ideology and if they are non-Islamic, they will do nothing except serve the foreigners.

In such affairs, political wheelings and dealings which may be based on the desire for power or may be due to carnal desires will only lead to the satisfaction of base sentiments.

You, the honorable representatives of the people in the Islamic Consultative Assembly. O you beloved ones who are in the Majles, which is the final hope of the people, the anxious eyes of the wronged Iranian nation, even of the Islamic community and the oppressed nations, are fixed upon you and your deeds and decisions. O ye beloved ones who should be the embodiment of all the highest qualities of the nation and who should regard the pain of the wronged and the oppressed people as your own pain, do you know that if you approve any government except one which is 100 percent Islamic, ideological, decisive, revolutionary and uncompromising, which is neither frightened of the East nor of the West, then in the words of the imam, this spirit of God, the great Khomeyni, one should mourn for (?the movement). If you are not vigilant today and if you do not stand up to anybody who wishes to place a barrier in the path of Islam and the revolution in the name of nationality and if you do not give full due to those young people who have grown from the soil of the revolution and who are in step with the revolution and who have moved forward in the line of the imam, then we will be afflicted with the same people whom we have had so far and no knot from the revolution shall be undone.

Today is the day for further improvement and strengthening of the guards corps, the revolution courts, the crusade for reconstruction and the committees. All these revolutionary organizations should remain as strong as they were on the first day and the forces of the oppressed nation which follow the imam's policy and which are young and active should get control of the government, because the government belongs to them and the great God has decreed God has commanded you to return the things have been entrusted to you to their rightful owners. [a verse from the Koran]

You should return the property of the government which is a divine Islamic government to its rightful owners, namely the oppressed people. Our Islamic country has been achieved and has been protected so far by means of the powerful hands of these self-sacrificing brothers. From now on one should learn from the past and should leave affairs in the hands of these very people, We have decided to show our favor to those who are lowly upon the earth and make them the leaders and make them the heirs of our kingdom. [a verse from the Koran]

As a suggestion, we put it to you, the honorable Majles deputies, that in future government you should try not to appoint ministers and prime ministers from among those individuals who have so far demonstrated that they completely lack a revolutionary attitude and that they are not capable of decisive, ideological thinking and a powerful will, because in that case you have not fulfilled the wishes of the imam. We also propose to you:

1. The sincere members of the crusade for reconstruction who have spent their days and nights in the villages and with the farmers and in agriculture and who have devoted their all for the sake of the development of this land are the most suitable individuals who can administer the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Development and Housing in a revolutionary way.

2. The self-sacrificing valiant members of the guards corps who during the entire period after the revolution have been the true defenders of the revolution are the most suitable forces for the administration of the Ministry of Defense.

3. The committed, responsible clergy of the religious seminary who have always been in charge of the guidance and leadership of the nation are the most suitable revolutionary forces which can accept the responsibility for the Ministry of Islamic Guidance [ministry name as heard].

4. [Words indistinct] the faith and the belief of the Muslim working masses who have spent their time with the dear workers in factories and who have been the principal cause of the continuation of industrial activities and know better than anybody else that the pain and difficulties of the workers and the problems of the industries are genuine, revolutionary forces which should be given charge of the administration of the Ministry of Labor and the Ministry of Industries.

(?In this way), after the passing of more than 1 year, the foundations of the Islamic Republic will be laid with utmost speed. And you the honorable deputies who are at the head of the greatest of all organizations and who are one of the most important gains of this great Islamic revolution should, more than anyone else, be the guardians of the blood of the martyrs of Islam. You are the best people who can and who should with all your strength arise in order to achieve the wishes of the illustrious leader and the establishment of the line of this great source of imitation. You should not be frightened by the propaganda of aliens and foreigners, especially the hue and cry of the great Satan, because all of them are busy night and day in order to weaken and destroy this republic. Greetings be upon you.

[Signed] The Muslim Student Followers of the Imam's Policy.

Dear Listeners, in the 137th [as heard] statement from the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy which you have just heard, we missed the fifth proposal, which we now bring to your attention:

5. The revolution courts should remove their weaknesses and shortcomings and then they should replace the vast establishment of the Ministry of Justice and its subsidiary departments which are an evil legacy from the satanical regime, so that they can fulfill the judicial requirements of the country in a speedy, revolutionary and Islamic manner.

PRESIDENT BANI-SADR MEETS WITH POLICE SUPERVISOR

LD240402 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0230 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Text] Mr Mostafa Mir-Salim, political undersecretary at the Interior Ministry and supervisor of the police of the Islamic Republic of Iran, met and conferred with Mr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr for 2 hours yesterday afternoon.

In view of the issue of choosing a prime minister, Mir-Salim's 2-hour meeting with the president of the republic has been received as being highly significant.

At the conclusion of this meeting Mr Mir-Salim told a PARS NEWS AGENCY reporter who asked him about the possibility of becoming a prime minister: Anything is possible.

MUSAVI MEETS WITH KHOMEYNI, DISCUSSES EXPLOSION

LD231800 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] Engineer Mostafa Musavi, the supervisor of the police of the Islamic Republic of Iran and undersecretary of the Interior Ministry, was received by Imam Khomeyni this evening.

According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, during this meeting, at which Hojjat ol-Eslam Haj Seyyed Ahmad Khomeyni was also present, the imam was given a report on the current activities of the police force. At the end of this meeting, Mr Musavi, answering a question on the issues discussed with the imam, said: At this meeting the internal political situation generally and the importance of the observance of constitutional rights by the executive, legislative and judiciary were discussed.

Mr Musavi, discussing the recent explosions in Tehran, especially today's explosion in the company shopping arcade, said: Some clues have been found which we are now investigating. We hope that with the people's cooperation we will be able to arrest those responsible for these explosions. It is therefore necessary for all citizens to immediately report any suspicious behavior by groups or individuals to the responsible officials, since without close cooperation between the police and the people we cannot neutralize the futile and inhuman acts of these criminals.

BEHESHTI CONFIRMS FARSI PROPOSED AS PRIME MINISTER

NC231110 Paris AFP in English 1100 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Excerpts] Tehran, July 23 (AFP)--Iranian Islamic Republic Party head Ayatollah Mohammad Beheshti confirmed today that his party had suggested Jalaladin Farsi to President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr as the republic's first prime minister.

Today, Ayatollah Beheshti told a press conference that the party prefers Mr Farsi as prime minister, but that does not mean that he is its only candidate.

"If President Bani-Sadr proposes another candidate, the party might accept him," he said, adding that the legal decision cannot be made by the party, but only by the parliament (in which the party has a substantial majority).

The fundamentalist party leader said that he hoped the prime minister would be designated today and voted upon tomorrow.

On controversy-surrounded Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh and National Orientation Minister Naser Minachi, Ayatollah Beheshti said that "we chose these men in a critical period when we did not know others, but at the same time the imam (Khomeyni) gave the order to seek more revolutionary people. If we had had revolutionary experience, we would not have chosen them."

Ayatollah Beheshti said that he did not know the "Islamic guards" who claimed responsibility for the attack on Mr. Bakhtiar, and could make no judgment on the incident.

He said, however, that creation of a group to kill nonbelievers "would not present any inconvenience from the Islamic law point of view," adding that "the action of such a group should be linked to that of official leaders" and that the group "should be in contact with the revolutionary guide."

On France, which Iran has denounced for harboring anti-revolutionary plotters, Ayatollah Beheshti said that once the trial of the five commandoes who attacked Mr Bakhtiar was over Iran would announce its position.

Iran might consider requesting Mr. Bakhtiar's extradition, the Ayatollah said.

Comment on Candidates

LD232108 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1950 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] Ayatollah Dr Beheshti, president of the Supreme Court and a member of the Revolution Council, in an interview with the foreign and domestic press stated: As the imam has said, we are trying to find people who will be able to shoulder the heavy responsibilities of the Islamic revolution.

The Majles also should observe these values in selecting the new government.

Commenting on proposing candidates for the post of prime minister, Dr Beheshti stated: As a suggestion, and only as a personal view, I consider Messrs Raja'i, engineer (Rowshani) and engineer Kalantari suitable candidates. Of course, Mr Farsi also has been seriously considered, but he has announced his lack of readiness to accept executive responsibilities.

Concerning the recent remarks of the minister of foreign affairs in connection with Bakhtiar's revolutionary execution, Dr Beheshti said: This was a personal viewpoint and cannot be the view of the Revolution Council. He stated that from an Islamic point of view, the formation of an Islamic group for the destruction of leaders of blasphemy is permissible, but it should be carried out in connection with a branch of the revolution's leadership so that all aspects are studied.

He stated that Bakhtiar should be tried in absentia, and after the verdict is delivered by the court his extradition should be studied. Dr Beheshti announced that a full report on the operations of the Revolution Council will be prepared by Dr Bahonar and will be brought to the imam's attention.

PARIS RADIO REPORTS BAKHTIAR COMMENTS ON KHOMEYNI RULE

LD231910 Paris Domestic Service in French 1700 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] (Bertrand Vannier) met Shahpur Bakhtiar at his home this morning. The shah's former prime minister sees the current wave of terrorism as Ayatollah Khomeyni's last-ditch effort in order to maintain control of the country.

[Begin Bakhtiar recording] The implementation of Mr Khomeyni's system has been blocked, but he can no longer turn back. So he goes forward. (?Ayatollah can only function with fresh blood). Mr Khomeyni knows perfectly well that if he relaxed his rule)--that is, if he gave even the slightest freedom to the people--the popularity which he, in my opinion, wrongly enjoyed some time ago would prove no longer manifest. It would not be possible for Mr Khomeyni to govern in an atmosphere which is let us say, democratic, even in the weakest sense of the word. Thus, terror is indispensable for him to govern. The explosion about which you speak [at the Tehran shopping arcade]--I heard about it this morning--is exactly in the right direction; that is to say, exasperated people who cannot express themselves otherwise are expressing themselves in this way. [end recording]

ADMIRAL MADANI INTERVIEWED ON ISSUES CONFRONTING IRAN

LD230749 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 17 Jul 80 p 14

[Unnamed "KEYHAN correspondent" interview with former Iranian Navy chief, now Majles deputy Ahmad Madani: "Unauthorized People Should Not Have Meddled in the Occupation of the American Spy Nest"--date and place not specified]

[Excerpt] [Question] What are your ideas on the attainment of economic self-sufficiency?

[Answer] First, self-sufficiency is relative, not absolute. No country in the world is or ever will be completely self-sufficient. We must secure and broaden our agricultural base to become self-sufficient. This is only possible, of course, by using the new agroindustries now in use throughout the world.

As for the economy, we must bear in mind that it depends on the people. We must awaken their sense of initiative and involve them in activity. The people must know that they have a share in what they produce.

The creation of public- and private-sector agroindustrial complexes run on proper lines is one way of achieving self-sufficiency.

Government Support for Farmers

If the government does not help them, farmers will not find it worthwhile to farm and will give up. The government must buy produce from farmers at a reasonable price and sell it cheaply to the people.

[Question] What form should our relations with foreign countries take?

[Answer] As regards economic relations with foreign countries, in principle we should not be "receivers"; we should both give and receive ideas. We should on the whole be in contact with the rest of the world. No one can dispense with others. Of course, the need must be a reasonable one: We should not be mere receivers, with other countries constantly giving us ideas, food and agricultural and industrial products against the oil which we sell them, that is the worse type of relationship, such as existed under the old regime.

[Question] In this connection, how will struggle against feudalism be possible?

[Answer] We know that in the past the feudal order ruled Iran. We accept the concept of land reform, but under its own version the old regime sought to implement a corrupt form of land reform by taking land from one person and giving it to another. We should take care to prevent a repetition of what happened during that period. We do not want one group to leave and another, imperialist group to take its place.

[Question] What do you think of Reza Esfahani's plan to fight feudalism?

[Answer] I am not in agreement with the plan as a whole, though in principle I agree with a regime which eliminates large, landed estates. Of course, his idea and the plan in principle are a good thing, but I do not agree with the detail.

Putting a Stop to Dependency

If this is done in a manner which leads to a complete break in a country's relations with other countries, it is not right, though relations should not be imposed or of an imperialist-exploiting nature, and we should certainly be able to attain relative self-sufficiency. The ultimate aim of imperialist exploitation is an economic one though now it has a new face: It does not subjugate a country directly but by means of large-scale investments, which are made on the pretext of "utilizing production resources" in underdeveloped countries. It has found an excuse to rob them.

The old regime made us dependent on oil, and we were destroying our oil wealth; that is, instead of benefitting from the income derived from oil, we were using up the oil wealth itself.

[Question] What is your view of the economic sanctions?

[Answer] As regards the economic sanctions, if a country is relatively self-sufficient economically, it will not succumb, but if it is not, and the economic sanctions are of an all-embracing nature, it will sink. When it decided to stop supplies of the wheat and vegetable oil which we need. We shall fail and be defeated, though the point is here that not all the countries of the world are participating in the boycott, and we have an alternative enabling us to import products we need.

[Question] How do you view the Iranian nation's determination and resolve as regards these sanctions?

[Answer] While it is true that our people, as a nation, are full of determination and resolve as regards their struggle, remember that obduracy has no place in international issues. We have to prove to the rest of the world that we are a nation which respects international laws, and that we would neither commit aggression nor allow aggression against ourselves. If we show the world that we are an aggressor nation, that will be to our detriment. Our involvement in international issues should be on a logical basis.

[Question] But we see that international laws have ignored the rights of our nation.

[Answer] Clearly, international laws which ignore our rights are unacceptable, but it must be borne in mind that problems should be resolved in a fundamental and reasonable manner, and that it is not right to make judgements in an emotional way.

[Question] Do you really think that international law has observed the rights of the oppressed nations?

[Answer] We accept those provisions of international law which are concerned with the rights of the underprivileged, but those laws which favor the rich are not laws at all. We do not recognize as laws those which confirm the rule of the oppressor over the oppressed. In principle, international laws are not wrong; it is the way governments have acted which is wrong. These laws have been laid down by informed persons who are defenders of human rights. And they have been accepted by all the countries of the world, East and West, and by the liberal-minded men of the world. When governments implement these laws in the wrong fashion, the countries being subjugated should get together at the United Nations and not allow their rights to be trampled underfoot. In the United Nations today there are five or six powerful countries, the remainder being weak countries which ought to unite; if they do not do so, it is through their own apathy. If we, the countries being oppressed, joined together as one, the United Nations, the Security Council, the court in the Hague and so forth would never be able to govern. Small entitites should therefore make their mark in these organizations.

The occupation of the Embassy and the Taking of the Hostages

[Question] What is your view of the move to occupy the embassy and of the seizure of the spies as hostages?

[Answer] I have said many times that this issue is not to our benefit in the long run. At one time, we were the one oppressed and struggling nation in the world, but today we are portrayed as the violators of international law while America, which was the aggressor and the violator of people's rights everywhere, receives in the Security Council, the United Nations and the court in the Hague nothing less than the Soviet Union's vote in its favor.

Of course, a den of espionage must be closed down, and I believe that spying operations should be condemned. There should be an embassy, not a den of espionage; but the issue can be tackled either in a fundamental manner, or otherwise. They have now blocked all our funds abroad, and that is our loss. The problem must be solved in a fundamental manner. First, unauthorized persons should not have meddled in this business. Who are the persons who came along and carried out this act? It is not for everyone to be involved in everything. The country possesses a lawful government which must resolve issues. The country must have law and order, and recognized procedures.

No one should be allowed to follow the dictates of his own fancy. If someone different lays down the law in every district, there will be chaos. If we accept the Foreign Ministry, we should either obey it or get rid of it. Our country cannot be run in a state of chaos. Total dictatorship is bad, but so is a situation where the nation is not ruled by any law. Nowhere in the world is it like this. The world is based on law and order.

[Question] But did not many of the Iranian masses support the move to occupy the embassy?

[Answer] The same sort of fuss used to be made under the former regime. I am saying that issues must be tackled in a fundamental manner and that I oppose other methods, whoever is in power. A thinking nation should act in this fundamental fashion, rather than haphazardly.

[Question] Are Eastern or Western ideas more important to us, or the demands of the deprived masses?

[Answer] Those who go abroad and return bring reports to the effect that we stand condemned by world public opinion, which considers us an aggressor nation. You must always be realistic. We wish to prove to the world masses that we are a people seeking our just rights.

[Question] Whom do you mean by "the masses"?

[Answer] The different strata in society; it makes no difference. We must be in contact with people from the various layers of society in different countries; we should not stay in our own shell but look to see what their view is of Iran. We should be in contact with the religious and the nonreligious classes, university members, office staff, clerics, workers, farmers and all levels of society, and examine all their ideas, which will then represent a consensus of public opinion in society and among the masses.

[Question] How can the slogan "neither East nor West, but the Islamic Republic" be realized?

[Answer] The slogan "neither East nor West" may be interpreted as meaning that we should not be exploited in an imperialist manner by East or West, and that we should not exploit East or West. But that is a different matter from relations between nations.

Today the nations of the world must progress along the path leading to a renaissance; that is, the discovery of knowledge. Conditions in our day should not resemble what we experienced yesterday. If we live today as we did yesterday, we do not deserve and should not give thanks for God's bounteousness. The quest for renaissance will advance relentlessly and unfailingly.

[Question] As regards this slogan, we see that there are those who, while condemning relations with America, agree to close relations with Western Europe and Japan. What is your view of this?

[Answer] Are not Western Europe and Japan imperialist exploiters also? There is no difference. In the first place, those people see only one side of things. Second, there is in principle some difference between nations and governments. Even in the advanced countries, governments are not the manifestation of the people's desires. You may see many fine and honest men there. They are not all bad. That is why relations should always continue; it is wrong to break off relations with the rest of the world.

[Question] In your view, under present circumstances, how can law and order be established?

[Answer] Officials in charge and those who administer the country are responsible for the establishment of law an order.

[Question] Can there be law and order if the bases of imperialism exist in Iran?

[Answer] The aim is a general one, and the details are of no concern. As regards the country's internal affairs, we must have law and order, not chaos. People should have security in their jobs and enjoy judicial security. Insults should not be leveled wantonly, and the nation must have a code of conduct.

The Weapon of Excommunication

[Question] What then should be done about counterrevolutionaries and those who implement American policy?

[Answer] It was at one time customary to strike with the weapon of excommunication; this is wrong. If anyone did anything wrong in the past, he was excommunicated as being one of the shah's men. Now, he is excommunicated as a supporter of America. Neither is right. This is a weapon which creates a type of fascism. The country wants law and order. The peopel should choose whom they wish and entrust all the affairs of state to them. This chaos is now worse and gives America a greater excuse. This chaos is now worse and gives America a greater excuse. Anyone who has been charged with carrying out anything must himself secure law and order, and others should not interfere peripherally in state affairs.

[Question] What in your view are the bases of imperialism in Iran?

[Answer] They are the elements which prevent us from progressing along our natural path of development. In principle, anything which prevents us moving toward the establishment of law and order in the community is a base of international imperialism; for example, if capitalists and feudalists are obstructive and exploiative, they are bases of imperialism.

It is clear that imperialism has a base within ourselves. We must condemn the violation of the nation's rights whether at home or abroad; this is why we should not follow our emotions or use the weapon of excommunication. We should involve ourselves in issues in the correct manner. Today, anyone whom they wish to expel from the arena is beaten with the club of excommunication. The common people are illiterate, prisoners of their own emotions, and quickly influenced by radio and television propaganda, which corrupts public opinion. Opinion can be corrupted even in countries where the people are literate, let alone in countries where the people are illiterate.

The Majles and Credentials

[Question] The most important topic being discussed today is the question of the Majles and vetting of credentials. What is your view of this?

[Answer] In my view it is wrong to vet credentials. I do not know where in the world it is the custom in a parliament for three totally uninformed persons to spend an hour voicing their opinions on someone who has already been studied, vetted and voted for by a hundred thousand people, thus considering the votes of a hundred thousand people invalid. I do not understand what this means, or where the idea came from. It is an innovation brought in by the old regime whereby, whenever it saw someone of whom the people approved, it found some excuse for getting rid of him. This runs counter to popular principles and to respect for the people's votes. This innovation must at all events be removed, whether this happens today or tomorrow.

[Question] You said that the people voted for you. Would you please specifiy which class of society you are talking about?

[Answer] If you want to become a Majles deputy your campaign; the people come and vote for you; you have confronted all your opponents; all those supporting and opposing you have had their say and finally, of the 100,000 voters, 80,000 vote for you. Now, are the 80,000 voters in the right, or the three persons giving their views on the deputy in the Majles? I oppose this innovation of vetting credentials. I am, however, in agreement with one thing, which is that the names of dishonest persons should be removed from the list of candidates beforehand, on the basis of documentary evidence, and the representatives of the people should be elected from among decent people.

[Question] You said somewhere that the people are prisoners of their emotions and of propaganda. How then can you rely on these votes?

[Answer] I was referring to votes which are imposed: If you deceive people by propaganda, do not allow the truth to be revealed to them and gain votes through this means. This may be effective in the short term, but in the long term the people will learn the truth.

[Question] But these were the same people who approved of the hostage taking.

[Answer] All the people approved of that action. The action is right, but unauthorized persons should not have meddled. I am saying that those who violate our rights must be put on trial. The den of espionage must be closed down and the murderer must be executed, but all these things should be done by the authorized state authorities, and if they do not carry out these measures, they should be removed. It should not happen that anyone is free to meddle in every affair as he wishes. Do not allow this to happen, because will bring only tribulation.

QOTBZADEH MEETS WITH BANI-SADR, DENIES RESIGNATION

LD231656 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh met and conferred with President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr this afternoon. Answering a question regarding the issues discussed at this meeting, Mr Qotbzadeh said: At this meeting, I discussed with Mr Bani-Sadr current affairs and information concerning conspiracies. Answering a question about rumors of his resignation, he said: I don't have to submit my resignation to anybody. This government's period of office will be coming to an end. Of course, I will not take part in the next government.

LONDON PAPER SAYS U.S. HOSTAGES TO BE RELEASED IN 3 WEEKS

LD240737 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 23 Jul 80 p 1

[ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT London bureau report: "American Hostages Might Be Freed During 'Id al-Fitr"]

[Text] ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT has learned from well-informed Arab sources that the Iranian revolutionary regime will probably free the U.S. hostages on the occasion of the holy 'Id al-Fitr [celebrations marking end of Ramadan], that is, in less than 3 weeks.

The sources said that the Iranian regime has become convinced that the continued presence of the hostages has become a burden after being advantageous at the beginning.

The end of the month of fasting would provide a good opportunity to free the hostages because one of the Islamic world's traditions on this occasion is to release some prisoners.

The sources said the new parliament will probably consider the prisoners, or some of them at least, spies and then order their expulsion as the Iranian authorities did when they recently ordered the expulsion of some Soviet diplomats on espionage charges.

The sources asserted that arrangements to issue the order expelling the hostages from the country are well advanced and that the number of officials who want an end to this crisis has increased recently. They say that the continued presence of the hostages gives the United States the excuse to seize Iranian funds, to incite other countries against Iran and to impose economic sanctions against it.

The sources said that they have information regarding the final "production" of the release of hostages.

EXECUTION OF 20 AIR FORCE PERSONNEL REPORTED

LD240415 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0250 GMT 24 Jul 8

[Text] According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY report, the public relations office of the attorney general of the Islamic revolution of Iran announced this morning that, by the decision of the Islamic Revolution Court in Tehran, 20 air force officers and NCO's, and also Mohammad Taqi Shahram, were recognized as having committed the crimes of martyring the valiant sons of Islam, of mutinying against the Islamic regime, of sowing corruption on earth and murder, and were thus sentenced to death. The sentences were carried out at dawn today.

The judgement passed by the Central Islamic Revolution Court is as follows:

In His exalted name.

The Central Islamic Revolutionary Court has sentenced to death 21 mutineers and fighters against God and his apostle. They are as follows:

1. Mohammad Mahdi 'Azimifar, pilot, first lieutenant;
2. Karim Abhush, fighter pilot, captain;
3. Jahangir Fateh-Piruz, retired army warrant officer;
4. Asadollah Aliput (Sarbazi-Dehi), retired chief warrant officer;
5. Jahanbakhsh Fatehju, army NCO in Noheh brigade;
6. Ja'far Mazaheri-Kashani, air force technician;
7. 'Ali Asghar Soleymani, air force pilot, captain;
8. Gholam Hoseyn Qayeqbar, warrant officer in special forces;
9. Omid 'Ali Boyeri, pilot, captain at the 3d fighter base;
10. Shams 'Ali Karimian, army sergeant, 1st class;
11. Naser Zandi, air force pilot, captain;

12. Ayyub Habibi, 2d lieutenant;
13. Lotf 'Ali Lotfollahi, chief warrant officer;
14. Parviz Bayani, chief warrant officer;
15. Khodadad Rahmati, chief warrant officer;
16. Majid Abedini-Moqaddam, soldier;
17. Ehsan Mohammad Javad Mirlaki, soldier;
18. Mohammad [name indistinct], soldier;
19. Khosrow Mohammadi-Tuba'i, soldier;
20. Mohammad Hoseyn Farnezhad, soldier.

They were sentenced for the crimes of plotting, planning a coup d'etat against the Islamic Republic, planning to bomb the house of the imam and other sensitive areas in Tehran. They were recognized as mutineers against thelslamic regime and were sentenced to death. The sentences were carried out at dawn today in the yard of Evin prison.

Also sentenced to death was Mohammad Taqi Shahram, for the crime of martyring the valiant sons of Islam: martyrs Majid Sharif-Vaqerfi, 'Ali Mirza Ja'far 'Allaf and Javad Sa'idi. He also wounded the martyr Samadiyeh Labbaf, which resulted in the latter's martyrdom. This was because these martyred crusaders were not prepared to renounce their Islamic beliefs and embrace Marxism and were therefore subjected to dastardly assassinations by Mr Taqi Shahram. These are horrible criminal acts that are not even endorsed by any organization sympathetic to him or by his friends. Therefore, the Central Islamic Revolution Court--this inheritor of the blood of martyrs--recognized the said individual as having sowed corruption on earth and committed murder, and sentenced him to death. The sentence was carried out by a firing squad in the yard of Evin prison at dawn today.

GUARDS COMMANDER DISCUSSES CORPS ACTIVITIES

LD232100 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] At a press conference today Mr Reza'i the commander of the Islamic Revolution Guards of Iran, while explaining his activities in the corps which started 8 months ago, said that in view of the Paveh confrontations, responsibility for operations in the Western regions of the country was delegated to him. He then continued his activities as the acting commander of the corps in Tehran. The commander of the guards corps said differences in opinion within the corps have been resolved and we will try to run the corps both through council and by individual command. Referring to the imam's remarks on the necessity for cooperation between the army and the corps, he said, we created the this unity which was instrumental in the victory of the revolution, by establishing the coordinated headquarters in Kordestan and we will continue to follow this policy.

In connection with the martyrdom of guards brothers the commander of the guard corps explained that the martyrdom of these brothers does not result from lack of training or a lack of the necessary precautions. The main reason is the imbalance of powers and, in some cases, shortage of facilities or lack of cooperation within some government organizations. Mr Reza'i asked the people not to pay any attention to the rumors spread by the counterrevolution about the corps and emphasized that continuing our path we will only follow the imam's guidelines.

GUARDS CORPS ISSUES STATEMENT ON TERRORISM

LD231840 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, the central headquarters of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps issued the following statement in connection with the bombs planted by counterrevolutionaries in public places:

Noble nation of Iran: The enemies of Iran and Islam have been defeated everywhere, and like [words indistinct] trying to disturb the peace by terrorizing and murdering people, the enemy is attempting to carry out sabotage operations and create terror. Our experience during the months of revolution has showed that whenever the Islamic Republic and the revolution is passing through critical periods, graduating from one stage to more advanced one, the enemy tires to do this. Now that the Islamic Majles has been established according to the will of Almighty God and with the cooperation of all the noble people of Iran under the leadership of the great leader, Imam Khomeyni, and is going to open a new chapter in the history of the revolution by the appointment and approval of a prime minister and a cabinet, agents of the enemy are using their old methods of planting bombs and killing innocent people to terrorize the populace. Therefore, the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps, as before, has [words indistinct] position in guarding the revolution and is ready to sacrifice its life. It asks you noble people to report any suspicious movement by dialing 234219, 234220 or 230008 and informing the guards brothers, be aware that the enemy is carrying out these acts of sabotage to create terror, obviously, your revolutionary patience and your vigilance and awareness is the best weapon confronting the enemy:

VIOLENCE, UNREST CONTINUE IN PROVINCES

Qazvin Appointment

LD231140 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] According to the central news bureau, the commander of the ground forces of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Brig General Zahir Nezhad, has appointed Staff Col Sirus Lofti of the armored section as the new commander of Qazvin 16th Armored Division. He assumed his post from today.

Abadan Executions

LD231147 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] According to our correspondent's report from Abadan, on the orders of the Islamic Revolution Court of Abadan and Khorramshahr, four counterrevolutionaries and hirelings of the Iraqi Ba'thists were executed by a firing squad at dawn today.

'Ali Divan-Basa'i, charged with taking part in the murder of the martyred guardsman Reza Bandeh-Bahman, with making frequent visits to Iraq, collaborating with Ba'th Party associates, importing arms and equipment from the Iraqi agent government and distributing them for acts of sabotage, engaging in armed uprising against the Islamic Republic of Iran, spying as 'Abdolhoseyn 'Eraqi, Shaker (Fetanat), Saleh Sha'banifar, 'Ali Sha'banifar and the sister of Zargani, and with possessing a sidearm and 1,436 rounds of ammunition for Kalashnikovs and RPG-7 rockets.

Falak Kan'ani, charged with armed uprising against the Islamic Republic of Iran on the black Wednesday in 1358 [year ending 20 March] at the Bahar district number seven's bridge and possessing two powerful bombs which exploded near the Bazargan mosque and which resulted in his losing an arm.

Mohammad Khaledi, charged with planting bombs at [words indistinct] location which blew up in the hand of the accused and resulted in his hand being blown off, with planting bombs in the home of his cousin, and possessing and carrying one bomb which was discovered by the guardsmen.

'Abdollah [name indistinct] Basari, charged with carrying four Russian-made antitank mines containing 56 KG of TNT explosive material, possessing one Iraqi Kalashnikov gun and collaborating with Iraqi spies.

All were declared corrupters on earth and wagers of war against God and the prophet of God. They were sentenced to death. The death sentence was carried out at dawn today.

Paveh Clash

LD231240 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] According to the central news bureau, the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps of Paveh has announced: (?Early) this morning mercenary elements of the Kurdish Democratic Party attacked the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran (?in the region of Vara) and Dehsho'ab which have recently been taken over by the Islamic Revolution Guards, they army of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Muslim Kurdish peshmerga.

As a result of the clash between these armed mercenary assailants and the armed forces, which lasted until 0300 today, a brother guard was wounded in the shoulder and was taken to Paveh. The assailants suffered great losses and were forced to retreat.

[Word indistinct] also announced that the region of Qasr-e Shirin was calm and no clashes occurred there.

Ahvaz Incident

GF231410 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] The news headquarters of the Ahvaz Islamic Revolution Guards Corps has announced that at 1930 yesterday their operations headquarters was informed that a bomb had been planted near oil well No 66, located on the Ahvaz-Andimeshk road, the route to the Ahvaz sugar refinery. The bomb neutralization squad was immediately dispatched to the area was able to defuse the bomb.

According to the same report, the bomb consisted of 12 containers of [word indistinct] TNT, 4 handgrenades, 2 simple fuses, 1 electric fuse and several explosive fuses. [sentence as heard]

Shiraz Fighting

GF231427 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] According to our correspondent's report from the [word indistinct] center in Jahrom, following an armed clash in Qir and Karzin yesterday morning, one of the elements of the Firuzabad plots named (Hemmat-'Ali). Hemmati was [word indistinct].

Guards to Border

GF231430 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] A group of Kazerun Islamic Revolution Guards have been sent to the Western part of the country to safeguard the country's western borders.

Yasuj Executions

GF231445 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] Our correspondent in Yasuj reports that [words indistinct] Hojjat ol-Eslam Shaykh Sadeq Khalkhali condemned to death two smugglers named Safar Dehqan, son of [name indistinct], and Jahanbakhsh Rastegar, son of (Hasan-'Ali, residents of Fars), who had been arrested for possessing 14,250 kg of opium. The sentence was carried out at dawn today.

Also, Amir Salehi, son of [name indistinct], and Mohammad-Nabi [name indistinct], son of Ahmad, residents of Hamadan who were arrested for possessing 5 kg of opium and [word indistinct] arms, were sentenced to (?life imprisonment at hard labor).

In addition, 'Abdol-(?Majid) Farrokhabad, resident of Gachsaran, was sentenced to 15 years imprisonment for possessing [word indistinct] arms, (?800) grams of opium and 60 bullets.

Khuzestan Sentences

GF231645 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] The Khuzestan Revolution Court was in session at 1515 today. After considering the case of Eskandar Khosravi, son of (Tireh), it concluded that he was guilty of corruption on earth for armed robbery and selling heroin in jail and sentenced him to death. The sentence was carried out at 1645 today.

The court also condemned Soltan Morad Asadi, son of Asad, to 50 lashes and 1 year in jail for robbery. Amir-Hoseyn (Varnaseri) was given 50 lashes and 9 months in jail for the same crime.

Kordestan Fighting

LD231713 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] According to our reporter from Kermanshah, from 2000 last night until 0400 this morning, Democratic Party insurgents and komeleh members opened light and heavy artillery fire on guards corps and Muslim peshmerga positions near Doab in the district of Yasuj. During these operations the forces of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps and the Muslim Kurdish peshmerga, enjoying the full support of the brave army brothers, forced the insurgents to retreat and inflicted heavy losses on them. In these confrontations one of the guards brothers and one of the Muslim Kurdish peshmerga were injured.

Execution of Smugglers

ID231719 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] According to our correspondent in Yasuj by a verdict of the special antidrug campaign court set by Jojjat ol-Eslam Seyyed Sadeq Khalkhali, two smugglers by the names of Safar Dehqan, son of Khodad and Jahanbakhsh Rastegar, son of Habibi, residents of [name indistinct] of Fars Province, who were arrested possessing 14,250 kg of opium, were sentenced to death. The sentences were carried out this morning.

Also, Amir Sa'dati, son of Qorban ' Ali, and Mohammad Taqi Moradzadeh, son of Ahmad, residents of Hamadan, who were arrested in the possession of 5 kg opium and a firearm by the guards corps in Gachsaran, were sentenced to life imprisonment at hard labor.

Court Consolidation

GF231658 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] According to a report issued by the public relations office of the Fars Revolution Guards, the Abadeh Revolution Court will merge with the Estahbanat revolution court following the resignation of the Abadeh prosecutor and Shar' magistrate. The report adds that the verdicts issued by the Abadeh Revolution Court are still valid and that [words indistinct] Estahbant from this date will accept [words indistinct].

Governor on Purging

LD232113 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, the Kordestan governor general said: The Sanandaj offices have not yet been purged of SAVAK agents and royalists. The list of SAVAK agents will soon be divulged. [Words indistinct] of purging operations are both quickly and carefully studying employees files, and within the next 2 (?weeks) all our offices will have been purged. Obviously, we will try to be fair. Dr Mehrasa, who was interviewed on television at the Sanandaj center of the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran on security in Kordestan said: Cities enjoy a fairly good degree of security. [Passage indistinct]

RADIO REPORTS FURTHER ON BOMB EXPLOSIONS

LD231042 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1007 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] Dear listeners, as a result of several bomb explosions which central Tehran, unfortunately 6 people were killed and nearly 100 injured. Some of the people injured received out-patient treatment and sent home. The duty officer at the [name indistinct] police station, speaking by telephone with a correspondent of the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran, stated that the number of people killed has so far been reported as six. Our correspondent has prepared a report from the scene of the incident and has held interviews with some of the injured and hospital officials to which we now draw your attention. [Passage indistinct]

Forqan Claim

NC231218 Paris AFP in English 1214 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] Tehran, July 23, (AFP)--The Forqan group of religious extremists opposed to the Iranian clergy today claimed responsibility for this morning's shopping arcade explosion here which killed six and injured 100, the daily newspaper ETTELA'AT reported.

The newspaper said that the claim was made in an anonymous telephone call, saying: "The new members of Forqan did this as an act of revenge."

This referred to the execution of several Forqan members in recent months, accused of terrorist attacks.

KEYHAN REPORTS ON ATTACK ON TUDEH PARTY OFFICE

LD240831 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 22 Jul 80 p 2

[Unattributed report: "Tudeh Party of Iran Central Office Occupied"]

[Text] The central offices of the Tudeh Party of Iran and the Young Democrats organization were attacked yesterday evening and occupied. Following the attack, central committee guards were stationed at the Young Democrats organization and, according to the latest report, the assailants were removed from the central offices of the Tudeh Party which were placed in the charge of the guards.

Just before 1600 yesterday a crowd numbering about 500 armed with clubs and knives attacked the central office of the Tudeh Party in 16 Azar Street; they shouted slogans and made moves to take over the building. Immediately following the attack police and central committee officials reached the scene of the incident, prevented the assailants from entering the Tudeh Party central office building, and dispersed them.

However, several hours later, the assailants attacked the Tudeh Party central office again and occupied it.

Against this move, a considerable number of persons opposed to the occupation of the building gathered in front of the offices chanting the following slogans: "According to Khomeyni, America is our principle foe;" "Death to America;" "Death to Savakists;" "Disunion and discord are the weapons of America." They dispersed at 2015.

Tudeh Party of Iran official Mr Zarkari, speaking to BAMDAD about the incident, said:

"Since our bloody revolution, counterrevolution in its various guises has been lying in wait ready to fish in troubled waters and pervert the revolution. At present, counterrevolutionary elements, Savakists and Maoists are carrying out such acts in order to create strife and discord, to the detriment of the revolutionary forces. We strongly condemn this confrontation; we believe that it benefits counterrevolution and imperialism and harms the unity of the revolutionary forces fighting on the united people's front."

An attack also took place yesterday afternoon on the Young Democrats organization on Nosrat Street. The assailants ransacked the furniture, documents and announcement posters they found in the building, and members of the organization were forced to evacuate the premises. Following the attack, a number of central komiteh guards were stationed on the premises in order to restore order and to forestall any possibility of subsequent clashes.

ETTELA'AT REPORTS OCCUPATION OF ESFAHAN TUDEH OFFICE

LD240833 Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 17 Jul 80 p 15

[Unattributed report: "Muslim Youths Occupy Tudeh Party Office in Esfahan"]

[Text] A group of Muslim youths calling themselves "Followers of the Imam's Policy" occupied the Tudeh Party office 2 days ago during the afternoon and put up a cloth sheet bearing the words: "These premises have been taken over by revolutionary Muslim youth following the imam's line."

In addition to this, the Taleqani bookshop on Motahari Street was attacked last Tuesday by a group of Esfahan youths as being a "center of conspiracy," and the books were carried off to other premises. The occupation of the Tudeh Party offices and the attack on the bookshop were confirmed as having taken place by officers of police stations 1 and 4 in conversation with the PARS NEWS AGENCY.

AHVAZ RADIO SCORES IRAQI CLANDESTINE ACTIVITIES

GF221625 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The intelligence services' files on espionage in the gulf countries has been opened once again. A secret conference has been held to discuss a way out of this serious (?crisis). [Sentence as heard] They want the countries of the Persian Gulf to follow the same path as Lebanon. They want to turn them into bases for the international intelligence services. The traitor As-Sadat has his intelligence service. The United States and its agent Saddam Husayn have intelligence services. And Britain has, through the Kuwait National Oil Company, its intelligence service. Thus, the peaceful gulf has become a breeding ground for the U.S. intelligence service, which has turned it into an arena of war for settling accounts among agents.

The intelligence service of the puppet Saddam Husayn is the worst organization practicing the ugliest forms of espionage. The activites of this organization--which is led by the Iraqi Embassy [in Kuwait]--have reached such an extent that Mish'al al-Ahmad [not further identified] has resigned in protest against its actions, which showed no respect or consideration for the Kuwaiti intelligence service. Indeed, many intelligence service personnel have rebelled against their superiors, totally disregarded secrecy and placed most of their information at the disposal of ordinary citizens. This means that the intelligence services of the gulf countries have become completely paralyzed. How can they carry out their work in a minefield of multinational intelligence services? We must alert our Muslim brothers in the gulf to the danger threatening them as a result of the current secret war between various rival intelligence services with conflicting interests. What is being said about the existence of secret agreements between certain gulf countries--such as Kuwait, for instance--and the Iraqi regime is being (?demonstrated) in practice, despite official denials of such agreements.

Sulayman al-Mish'al, Kuwaiti Interior Ministry undersecretary in charge of nationality affairs, has been given permission to place the residence files of Iraqis in Kuwait at the disposal of the Iraqi Embassy. How can Kuwait enjoy its sovereignty if the notorious embassy refuses to grant a residence permit to any Iraqi without its prior approval? This does not apply to any aliens in Kuwait other than Iraqis. There is no independent and sovereign state in Kuwait.

Why is Saddam Husayn's embassy trying to impose its conditions on the Kuwaiti Government? Is the number of Iraqi Embassy personnel equivalent to the number of Kuwaiti diplomats in Baghdad? Is the number of diplomatic passports held by Kuwait's equivalent to the number of diplomatic passports granted to those who deserve them and those who do not deserve them in Kuwait?

The arrogance of the murderers' embassy in Kuwait has generated a terrible reaction among many Kuwaitis. Many are asking about this embassy that works 24 hours a day nonstop, and about the huge vehicles parked outside the embassy gate unloading boxes, the contents of which are unknown.

No one in Kuwait can tolerate the activities of these intelligence services any longer, particularly the Iraqi intelligence service, because they are behaving like occupiers and treating Kuwaiti citizens the way a colonialist treats an oppressed people.

Gulf citizens are accustomed to live simply and freely, without a watchdog. Now, however, the various intelligence services, and particularly the Iraqi intelligence service, are to be found everywhere in the guise of [word indistinct], guests and visitors, at the airport pretending to welcome arrivals and in the guise of booksellers, [words indistinct], advisers in OAPEC and pushers of alcoholic drinks and prostitution in the information media.

By asking these simple questions--and they are few among many--we are not seeking to exaggerate the size of the Iraqi intelligence service as much as we want to say that this octopus is occupying various positions through a well studied plan that exploits the gulf people's kindness and resorts to terrorist methods and the encouragement of abominations and fornication.

We hope the conference that is currently convening in Kuwait will herald a good start for studying the dangers threatening this important part of the world. While we warn against the childish actions of the spies in the Iraqi Embassy in Kuwait and other places, we affirm that the people of the gulf have sufficient information on Saddam Husayn's intelligence service and are aware of the plans to colonize the gulf and displace its people. They know the saboteurs' names, locations, training centers, false names, fronts and slogans.

The people of the gulf must use all means to prevent the repetition of such acts as the abduction of 'Abd al-Mun'im (at-Tawfi) and scores of his colleagues, the blowing up of the exhibition of Ahmad (al-Mughri), the assassination of 'Ali Yasin and threats to other newspaper editors.

Death to the tentacles of the Zionist intelligence service, the enemies of Islam and Muslims! Shame and defeat to those who have sold themselves and their dignity to the invading imperialists! Revolution until victory!

TEHRAN REPORTS ON FIGHTING IN AFGHANISTAN

JN240736 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0100 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Text] The Afghan Islamic movement office in Mashhad (has informed) the PARS NEWS AGENCY that during the clashes they precipitated during the past 2 days in the region of [name indistinct], the Muslim Afghan mujahidin killed 17 soldiers from the government forces.

The office adds that the mujahidin also destroyed two tanks.

The report says that many Afghan army officers have been assassinated during the past few days.

AFGHAN MOJAHEDIN OPERATIONS AGAINST SOVIETS REPORTED

JN221924 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] Reports from Afghanistan said that the clashes that have taken place between the Afghan revolutionary mojahedin on one side and the invading Soviet forces and the local Afghan communists on the other side, have resulted in the killing of three Afghan officers and two Soviet soldiers. Many others were wounded in the fighting. One of the enemy tanks caught fire during the clashes. The mojahedin seized another tank.

NVOI COMMENTS ON INTERNATIONAL, DOMESTIC TOPICS

Freedom Struggle

TA211952 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 21 July carried a commentary entitled "Lesson From the 30 Tir Insurrection," which says that 30 Tir [24 June] is a historic day for the national freedom-seeking struggle of the Iranian nation. Reviewing the events of Tir during these sensitive days and learning from the experience of this struggle is a vital and necessary matter. Dr Mossadeq took persistent steps to materialize the wish of the people to nationalize oil, but the spy majority of the Majles of those days put Mossadeq under pressure to stop the nationalization and come to terms with the British oil company. As usual, these people mentioned the danger of communism. If we compare such words of the spies of U.S. imperialism and British neocolonialism with the declarations of some people of today, we are able to see which dirty hands are intentionally making efforts to break the force of resistance of the nation and resort to the false propaganda of the West. After the overthrow of Mossadeq, the Americans and British came to terms on the issue of dividing the oil of Iran and according to the U.S. TIME magazine, their dissention was over the successor of Mossadeq. The true followers of Mossadeq had demanded that all the so-called economic organizations and the British and U.S. dens of espionage be closed down and that U.S. advisors be expelled from Iran. [sentence indistinct] After the resignation of Dr Mossadeq, the forces true to Mossadeq's movement for the nationalization of oil continued their struggle and called on all the parties, groups, organizations and anticolonialist persons to form an anticolonialist front. These true forces of the revolution mobilized all the forces of the masses to resist the plot of the court and its U.S. and British masters. Finally, Mossadeq became prime minister once again.

[Word indistinct] has shown that during sensitive moments of history, the unity of all the true and revolutionary forces is possible and vital. It was the force of the masses that was able to break the resistance of the court and its U.S. masters. Today, too, counterrevolution uses these very same methods for creating discord among the true forces of the revolution. We must learn a lesson from the events of 30 Tir and be vigilant so that past errors will not be repeated.

Struggle Against Imperialism

TA231836 [Editorial Report] The Clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 23 July carried two commentaries:

The first commentary, entitled "Struggle Against U.S. Imperialism Is the General Principle of the Revolution of Our Homeland's People," says that not much time has passed since the latest abortive coup of U.S. imperialism and its Iranian agents and mercenaries. However, following the defeat of this great conspiracy, the opportunists, liberals and the masked forces concentrated in the sensitive military and civil organizations did not even cease their futile attempts in defense of imperialism and Zionism and in diverting the people's public opinion. Recently, in an interview with correspondents of a foreign news agency, Dr Peyman, leader of the movement of struggling Muslims, rightly said that there are certain forces in Iran that wish to thwart the anti-imperialist struggle of the Iranian people.

The true forces of the revolution rightly demand the dismissal of all counterrevolution elements who are striking blows at the Iranian revolution from military and civil organizations. It is these elements who engage in subversion and conspiracy in sensitive government organizations and prepare the groundwork for implementing plots and coups against the order of the Islamic Republic. The noble Iranian people will never forgive those who attempt to divert the just struggles of the Iranian people against the arch-satan, U.S. imperialism, from their real path.

The second commentary, entitled "Life Reveals the Nature of the Criminal Anti-Afghan Groups", says that documents indicate that the anti-Afghan groups which have been established in our country not only act against the Republic of Afghanistan, but also against our revolution. The decision of the Iranian Government to ban the activities of one of these groups is a step in the right direction which should be followed by the banning of the activities of all such groups.

Negligence of Officials

TA222026 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 22 July carried a commentary entitled The Evocation of the Imam Is the Voice of Protest of the People," which says that the great leader of the revolution of the Iranian nation has once again expressed his disapproval, which in reality is the voice of the nation's complaint, against the negligence of officials. Even 1 and 1/2 years after the revolution, the (?government) has not been able to take consistent action to improve the life of the people. The imam asked the president to form a government with revolutionary ministers and added that those ministers who did not act in a revolutionary manner would have to be purged.

In reality during these past 18 months the ministers did nothing but talk, and did not want or were not able to present the Iranian nation with a clearcut program to meet the acute social, political and military needs.

For 18 months, the true forces of the revolution have been repeating that the revolution cannot be laughed at, the revolutionary morale of the nation cannot be maintained only with slogans, and in order to solve the problems inherited by the corrupt former regime, decisive and consistent actions should be taken. But, all these recommendations have been disregarded.

In the very beginning, the imam said that the revolution was carried out by the oppressed against the oppressors and it is the oppressed who should enjoy the fruits of the revolution. In reality, if these gentlemen were revolutionaries and thought in a revolutionary way, they should have understood the essence of these words of the imam. The support of the oppressed and fulfilling their wishes is tantamount to ending the domination of the oppressors who have plundered this nation for centuries, to taking the foreign trade away from the imperialist agents, to strengthening the economy of the country by creating heavy industries and making the country independent of the Western world. When the imam speaks of improving the lives of the oppressed, he means purges in the administrative organizations to cleanse these organizations of the remnants of the former regime who still occupy important positions and, according to calculated plans, intentionally make the nation pessimistic towards the revolution and its leaders.

Every person familiar with politics knows that in the post-revolutionary era these elements (?have no place in society), that revolutionary programs cannot be carried out with such people. But, those responsible for affairs preferred to refuse the (?services) of thousands of experts true to the revolution and the imam's path and to support the remnants of the former regime. It is these elements who, instigated by their U.S. and Israeli masters, sow discord among the forces true to the revolution and followers of the imam's path. They enter the arena once in the guise of extreme leftists and once in the guise of extreme rightists and in the name of fighting communism want to [word indistinct] their U.S. masters.

ISLAMIC CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY HOLDS OPEN SESSION

ID241244 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Excerpts] The Islamic Consultative Assembly met in open session this morning. The session approved the credentials of Mr Hasan Ayat, the deputy for Tehran. Hojjat ol-Eslam 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani, chaired today's session which started at 1045 with the recitation of verses from the holy Koran.

Mr Kamel 'Abedinzadeh, the deputy for Khoy, talked about the role and the activities of the guards corps, and the committees in Kordestan and said: The guards and the committees are our hopes, but the military forces, the army, and the gendarmerie do not put enough equipment at their disposal and our brother guards have not been trained sufficiently. He then dealt with a petition which had been presented by the residents of the region and said: The people and the revolutionary organs who have signed this petition have demanded the disbandment of non-Islamic organizations and parties, including the mojahedin organization, the Fada'i guerrillas and the National Front who conspire against the Islamic Republic of Iran. Mr 'Abedinzadeh then criticized the director general of the organization of the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Our correspondent also reports that there was a serious disruption in today's Majles session by some deputies and a group in the audience. Hojjat ol-Eslam Rafsanjani warned them several times. Today's session ended at 1320 and it was announced that the Islamic Consultative Assembly would have an open session at 1000 next Saturday.

RECONSTRUCTION FUNDS ALLOCATED FOR KORDESTAN

WA221530 Tehran TIMES in English 2 Jul 80 p 1

[Text] Tehran--An allocation of rials 1 billion has been approved by the Revolutionary Council for reconstruction work and payments of compensation in the Kurdistan Province, it was announced yesterday.

The plan & budget organization authorized the release of funds to various department heads in the region for work in connection with rural reconstruction and expenditure on public works in the province.

A part of this sum has been turned over to the governor general of the province who will after inquiry into claims by a 3 man committee for considering compensation claims, pay compensation to residents affected by the recent disturbances in the province. It was decided earlier that compensation would be up to 50 percent of damages sustained to land, agricultural property and other effects.

MINISTRY ABOLISHES KURDISH DEPARTMENT

WA221600 Tehran TIMES in English 30 Jun 80 p 1

[Text] Tehran--The mission sent by the Ministry of Education to Kurdistan Province has dissolved the Education Department of that province. The mission's statement to that effect begins with a Koranic quotation that to incite sedition is worse than murder. It says that, in addition to the dissolution of the province's Education Department, all educational personnel in the province are suspended with the exception of those in the cities of Ghorveh and Bijar. Teachers wishing to get their posts back must reapply for them.

MINISTER STUDYING NEW OIL AGREEMENTS

WA211700 Tehran BAMDAD in Persian 8 Jul 80 p 12

[Text] After formulating the agreement to sell oil to Bulgaria, Minister of Oil 'Ali Mo'infar announced that agreements are being drafted to sell crude oil for the last six months of this year, and they will be signed in good times. He said that Iran's income from oil sales to foreign countries for the month of Khordad (21 May-21 June) this year amounted to 1,607,645,000 dollars, which is 52 million daily average income. Thus, if Iran's oil income for the months of Farvardin (21 Mar-21 Apr) and Ordibehesht (21 Apr-21 May) increases to that of Khordad, then the total oil income of Iran in the first three months of this [Persian] year would amount to 40,341,116,000 dollars. Correspondingly, the average figure for daily oil income in this three-month period totaled 46 million.

TURKISH DELEGATION NEGOTIATING AGREEMENTS WITH IRAN

WA211600 Tehran BAMDAD in Persian 28 Jun 80 p 10

[Text] A spokesman of the Central Bank of Iran has announced the following:

Pursuant to the talks of 'Ali Reza Nobari, director general of the Central Bank, with Turgut Tuluman, Turkish ambassador to Iran, a high-ranking delegation of Turkish economic officials has arrived in Iran to conduct negotiations between the two countries.

The spokesman added that this delegation is now at the Central Bank and is taking part in the meeting organized under the chairmanship of the director of the Central Bank, and they are conducted negotiations about expanding economic relations between the two countries.

The spokesman added that during this meeting, four subsidiary committees--for agriculture, economic and financial affairs, trade matters, and transportation--had been organized, and it was agreed that while the Turkish delegation was in Iran they would meet with the appropriate ministries, study expanding economic relations between the two countries, exchange views with them, and conclude the necessary agreements to fill the needs of both countries. The Turkish delegation also expressed the desire to expand relations with Iran as much as possible and said that the Iranian Revolution was famous in Turkey and that the Turkish people are following its developments with special interest.

INDIA TO EXPORT INDUSTRIAL GOODS TO IRAN

WA211815 Tehran BAMDAD in Persian 10 Jul 80 p 10

[Text] A high-ranking delegation of fifteen members of the Indian institute to export engineering equipment is now in Iran representing both government and private sectors of Indian industry. This delegation will remain in Iran one week.

The Indian delegation has so far met and held talks with Minister of Industries and Mines Ahmadzadeh and Deputy Minister of Commerce Fattahi.

During their stay in Iran, the members of this delegation will meet and hold talks with high-ranking engineering-industrial officials of both the government and private sectors of Iran.

Their subject of negotiation will be the export to Iran of Indian-made trucks, tractors, building equipment, electrical appliances, diesel engines tires, clocks, refrigerators, machine tools, etc. Spare parts for motor vehicles will also be included in the export program.

The mission of this delegation is to promote export of Indian-made goods needed by Iran. Both government and private sectors of Indian industry will work with their Iranian counterparts.